REVIEW

REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

JULY, 1911

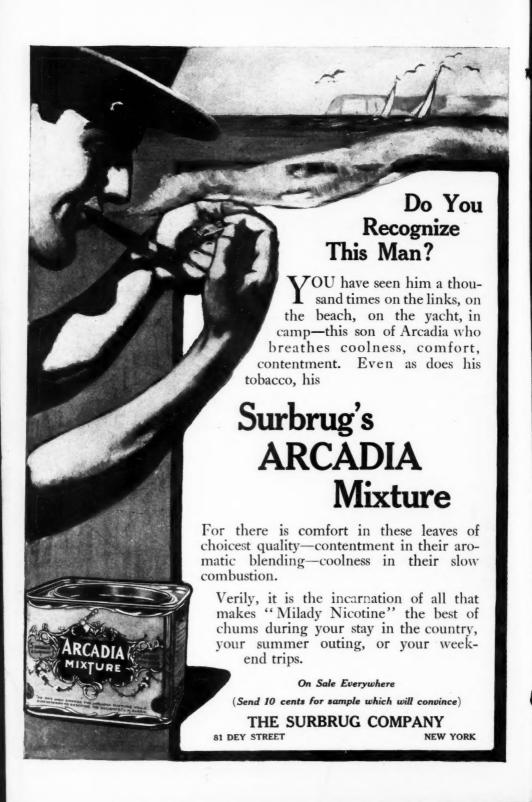
The Reciprocity Debate
Germany's Fight for Power
Japan's Present Naval Strength
The Signal Corps in Our Civil War
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada's Grand Old Man
Care of Women in American Prisons
Travel for College Professors
Prevention of Forest Fires
Alaska's Typical Glacier

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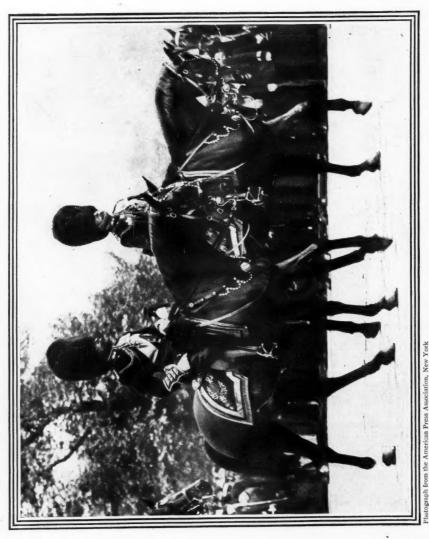
THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND, AND HIS UNCLE THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, WHO IS SOON TO TAKE UP HIS DUTIES AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, AS THEY APPEARED IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE CORONATION FESTIVITIES LAST MONTH

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF

Vol. XLIV

NEW YORK, JULY, 1911

No. 1

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

Will Congress The extra session of Congress con- and indorsed the idea of a sweeping tariff too sanguine an impression on that score.

Press and Public Instrictures need not apply to any newspaper for a variety of attempts to change the tariff that knows itself to be blameless. Apparently all along the line. They were told that a from beginning to end there has been no suf- general tariff revision would have to follow ficient motive behind the tremendous strug- the Presidential election of 1908. gle to force this particular tariff bill through Congress in an extra session—that is to say, no motive which could have prevailed over the great obstacles that lay in the way,excepting the motive supplied by the intense less, venture to say that the foremost repreand unanimous demand of the newspapers of sentatives of the newspaper publishers obthe country for free paper and pulp.

Why the publican administration at a time when the charge. As a matter of fact, the Payne-Al-

Continue in tinues to detain our national reform. The Reciprocity bill amends, or lawmakers at Washington in the rather modifies, the Payne-Aldrich tariff heat of midsummer. It had been rather freely precisely when the Payne-Aldrich tariff has predicted in the newspapers for some weeks been condemned by the country. To adopt past that when the Senate had been driven the Reciprocity bill is somewhat like building to the passage of the Canadian tariff reci- a beautiful and elaborate new entrance on the procity law, both Houses would be forced by north side of your old house at the very time heat and fatigue to adjourn without com- when you have determined to tear down your pleting any other pending business of im- old house and build a new one on radically portance. It is not so certain, however, that different plans. Let no one think, however, this is true. Perhaps the press had conveyed that this comment is in harsh criticism of the work of the newspapers in their coöperation with President Taft. Two years before Mr. The newspapers of the country, Roosevelt went out of office—or, rather, in year in and year out, represent the next to the last of his annual messagespublic opinion very fairly, and he recommended to Congress the prompt passtate the principal news of the day with no sage of a special tariff bill putting paper and consciousness of bias. But with all respect pulp on the free list. The users of print paper to a great profession that plays a leading part complained that they were at the mercy of among the forcesthat keep our institutions at American trusts and monopolies. Republican work, it would seem as if the press had not leaders in Congress privately expressed a quite correctly informed the country of recent great deal of sympathy with the contention movements and situations at Washington. of the newspapers, but declared that to at-Doubtless the newspapers are entitled to tempt a radical change in one schedule of the some indulgence. Moreover, these gentle Dingley tariff law would open the floodgates

We will accuse no Republican Paper in the Tariff of 1909 leader of breaking any pledge or promise; but we may, neverthetained the impression that when the new tariff was made they would secure access to The Reciprocity bill came for- Canadian pulp, free of duty, and would be Newspapers ward at an awkward moment. It able to get their white paper either on the Are Fighting had been negotiated by a Re- free list or at a very greatly reduced tariff country had elected a Democratic Congress drich tariff considerably reduced the tariff rate



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MR. HERMAN RIDDER, OF NEW YORK (Who testified before the Senate Finance Committee on the motives of the newspapers in demanding free pulp and paper and answered questions regarding the alleged instructions given to Washington correspondents)

on the kind of wood pulp that makes ordinary news print, while keeping up the old rate on Taft holds that we have reached a turningzines and books. A high tariff was kept on halves of English-speaking North America. white paper itself. If the new Administra- He believes that if we do not take some meastion had understood the nature and scope of ure of reciprocity now, we shall not be able its own power as well two years ago, when the to get any agreement in the future, and the Payne-Aldrich law was being made, as it has interests of Canada will become more closely learned by experience since that time, we bound up with those of a great European should doubtless have had strong pressure power. Thus her future progress, which ought put upon Congress for radical revision of the to be in close association with her immediate paper and pulp schedule, the wool schedule, neighbor, would have a tendency to become the cotton schedule, and some others,—with detached and separate. This is a large view, the certainty of a veto message and a special worthy of great consideration. session in the early fall of 1909 in case of a failure on the part of Congress to meet the reasonable expectations of the country.

Masterful-Presidents leave Congress to act upon its own judgment understood. When the 4th of March came and initiative. We have had no more striking without the bill having been passed through example of this than was afforded by Presi- the Senate, Mr. Taft stood unswervingly by dent Cleveland, who began with the strictest the terms of his threat that he would call a views as to the nature of a President's duties, special session; and this he did, although -and who, later on, in pursuance of what every man in both Houses was opposed to the he believed to be public necessity, developed extra session. Now Mr. Taft has brought his

into the masterful ruler, laying the heavy hand of authority upon House and Senate. Mr. Taft did not quite realize, in the spring of 1909, that it was for him to formulate and represent the large national point of view. This was for the simple reason that every Congressman and Senator was subjected to so much pressure from his own district or State that it was wellnigh impossible for the two great tariff-making committees to rise to the high demands of the situation. This is not in criticism of Mr. Taft, because his position in 1909 was a perfectly clear one, while his totally different attitude and method in 1011 have grown out of exigencies that are in every way also accountable and clear.

The best arguments thus far Mr. Taft's made in favor of the Canadian Argu-Reciprocity bill have been made in Mr. Taft's own speeches on that subject. He bothers very little with the intrinsic contents of the pending measure. He says frankly that he would have been very glad, if possible, to have thrown down the tariff wall altogether, and to have had a complete measure of free trade between the Canadian Dominion and the United States. But both sides would have to consent to that; and the Canadians at the present time were not willing to go any farther than they have gone in the pending agreement. But more than this, Mr. the kind of pulp that makes paper for maga- point in the relationships between the two

> Mr. Taft was clever and skilful Mr. Taft's Tactics with enough to play the Democrats Congress against the Republicans in the Every President begins by in- short session of the last Republican Congress, tending to do his own work in the and to get his Reciprocity bill brought to a precise constitutional way, and successful vote without being discussed or

Reciprocity bill where, having quickly passed a Democratic House, it will certainly and easily pass a Republican Senate, entirely unamended, by the aid of Democratic votes. And this will have been accomplished in spite of the fact (generally stated) that not a single member of the United States Senate is privately in favor of adopting that measure at the present time. There is a great deal of prestige that goes with the sheer force and the spirit of relentless domination that succeed in a particular matter contended for. Thus Mr. Taft's fight to carry a reciprocity measure, that no party or faction in Congress believed in or desired upon its intrinsic merits, must rank with the most extraordinary political feats in the history of any American administration.

The Democrats voted for the Cooperating Reciprocity bill because it helped to batter down the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and because it seemed to be forcing the Republican party into a position of weakness and division. Various Republican leaders, particularly in the Senate, supported the Reciprocity bill, not because they favored it in the least, but because political conditions obliged them to stand with the administra(Who, as a member of the Finance Committee, bitterly option. But the great force that made it possible for Mr. Taft to conquer a reluctant Congress with such audacity and success was the papers believe that they are fighting for a ful organizations, especially that of the Amerimoney. They believed they were fighting, not can Newspaper Publishers' Association, they for self-interest, but for a just and fair public had determined to work for the passage of this Reciprocity bill. They had instructed so much for cheap paper as for a chance to their correspondents at Washington, as was buy paper under more or less competitive natural enough; and the zeal of the corre- conditions. They do not like to be told exspondents (so it has been asserted) made it actly what they must pay for paper to a cerrather hard for the opponents of reciprocity, tain large producer, and then upon inquiry in the hearings before the committees and in discover that they cannot buy any paper from Senate debates, to get any elaborate presenta- anybody else upon any other terms whatsotion of their side before the reading public. This ever. It has not been fair to say to the newsagain is not meant as any sweeping indictment papers that they should find their redress of the press, because, as we all know, there has in the laws against trusts and monopolies. been printed in the newspapers a great deal They have had a right to say that when of the dissent of reciprocity opponents.

A Principle cheaper price. Unquestionably the news- Norris, expert for the publishers.



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SENATOR M'CUMBER, OF NORTH DAKOTA posed reciprocity from the standpoint of Northwestern farmers)

support of the newspapers of the country; sound principle, and that they have been suband this, of course, he was a good enough jected to very arbitrary conditions. The politician to have fully understood. The Free Silver people, in 1896, whether they were newspapers had felt themselves outraged by right or whether they were wrong, were not, the failure of the Payne-Aldrich tariff to give as many people said, fighting for a chance to them free paper and pulp, and in their power- pay their honest debts in cheap and debased trusts and monopolies are clearly fostered by outgrown tariff conditions, the tariff certainly Furthermore, we do not accuse ought to be changed. Mr. Ridder, recent the newspapers of conspiring to president of the American Newspaper promote a measure that will sim- Publishers' Association, gave strong testiply enable them to buy their paper at a mony on this point, as did Mr. John

chance to batter down a part of the Payne- month of July. Aldrich wall; yet they could not build their own kind of a tariff wall until they had come into full control of the Government. Thus the newspapers, if they get their free to do so but was politically coerced.

The one great anxiety of the Amendments President was to prevent any amendment of the bill in the Senate that might be rejected by the Democrats of the House. A deadlock might mean an ultimate failure of the bill. The only amendment that ran the gantlet of the Finance Committee of the Senate was one proposed by Senator Root, which merely clarifies the section of the bill that relates to paper and pulp. The Root amendment provided that these American products must be admitted into every province of Canada before any of the like Canadian products should be admitted free into the United States. This amendment was reasonable in itself and is not contrary to the intention of the negotiators of the treaty. It was intended to secure the

It does not follow, on the other removal of certain provincial restrictions hand, that the great paper- in Canada as a needful preliminary. Mr. making industry of the United Taft's opposition to the Root amendment States is not entitled to consideration. A was purely a matter of tactics as respects vast deal of capital is invested in this indus- the success of the measure as a whole. The try, and its claims deserve to be considered Finance Committee had reported the bill, upon their merits. In our judgment it would without recommendation and with the have been much better to deal with the paper Root amendment, on June 13. It was imand pulp question as a part of the general possible in the Finance Committee to se-Democratic revision of the tariff than to make cure a favorable report on the bill, nor it a point of special agreement between Can- was it possible, in reporting the bill back ada and the United States. Similarly, in our to the Senate, to secure an adverse report. judgment, it would be better to deal with It was the avowed intention of the Senate articles of agricultural production and con-leaders who were pushing the measure to desumption as a part of the general tariff re- vote very little time to its advocacy. They vision that the Democrats are undertaking, had very little to say in its behalf, berather than to preface tariff revision at cause they were not at heart in favor of it, but large by a separate agreement with a par-there were reasons why they had pledged ticular country. That the Democrats themselves to vote for it. They naturally were mistaken in not taking this view may desired, therefore, to vote at the earliest opdawn upon them at some future time. But portunity and to get the thing out of the way. they, too, are bidders for newspaper and Others, however, who did not favor the prespublic favor; and this deep breach in the ent bill at the present time were determined high-tariff wall will, as they assert, bring to express themselves in full in order that the them the sole credit. From their stand- country might have their views and their point, President Taft was helpless in the reasons. It was expected that the bill could matter except as the Democrats saw a be passed at some date not very late in the

Growth of the Executive ate votes on Reciprocity gives Executive Power sixty in favor of the unamended paper and pulp, will be deeply indebted to the bill on its final passage,—which is about two Democratic party as such. They will also to one. The accurate information about be deeply indebted to President Taft for his affairs in Congress nowadays seems to reach purely personal fight. They will not be in the press almost entirely from executive the least indebted to the Republican party; sources. This is an innovation, yet of course for even the Republican contingent that it is entirely in the hands of Congress to have supported the Reciprocity bill did not wish matters otherwise if Congress sees fit. It is curious and interesting to observe that the position of the President, as respects parlia-



JUST WAIT UNTIL ULYSSES PUBLIC GETS TO THE POLLS (Penelope Canada and her suitors) From the Daily Star (Montreal)

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A TAFT FAMILY GROUP AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON OCCASION OF THE SILVER WEDDING

(Standing, from left to right; Robert Taft, Miss Herron Isister of Mrs, Taft), Horace D. Taft, Helen Taft, Henry W. Taft, and Charlie Taft. Seated, from left to right: Mrs. Charles Anderson [Mrs. Taft's sister], Mrs. Taft, the President, Aunt Delia Torrey, and Mrs. Henry W. Taft)

witnessed in modern times.

Some

mentary programs, grows more and more power, and then to remember that the King similar to that of the prime minister of Great of England can do not one of those things. Britain, who combines the functions of chief It is the prime minister, Mr. Asquith, who executive with those of master of measures in appoints new peers, who chooses judges and the Commons. These points of comparison bishops, and who alters the constitution by and contrast were sharply brought out, dur-reforming the House of Lords and giving ing certain days after the middle of June, by Ireland a parliament. It is one of Mr. Asvarious things going on in London and in quith's colleagues who governs India. The Washington. In London, Mr. Asquith was position of the King of England is not an reconstructing the House of Lords, preparing absurd one, nor one to be looked upon with the way for home rule in Ireland, and pushing disdain. It has great dignity and there is in through Parliament the amazing social legis- it the potency of good influence upon the lation brought forward by his right-hand man national character. But its governing pow-Chancellor Lloyd-George. Meanwhile, King ers have long since become almost a pure fic-George V. was the figurehead of the most tion. Those of the Presidency in our counelaborate and meaningless ceremonies ever try, on the other hand, have waxed ever greater through the stress of circumstances. We have acquired colonial possessions; and One of the American newspapers the President, through his executive organizaquite truthfully remarked that if tion, governs them. We are carrying on vast we would understand the func-public works, such as the Panama Canal; and tions of the King of England it would be well the President is in direct authority. We to note all the things that the American make treaties and carry on important inter-President is able to do in the exercise of his course with foreign countries; and the Presiexecutive organization to bless or to curse after having passed the Canadian bill. that it is difficult indeed for the lawmaking body to thwart the President's wishes even when that lawmaking body has been elected by the opposing political party.

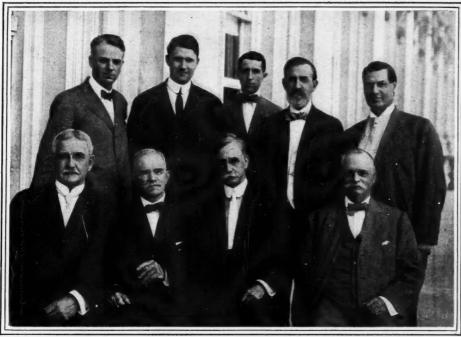
English-speaking countries. grandfather, and practice law.

should be remembered that the Democratic these matters of tariff revision. House promptly followed the Reciprocity bill with a so-called Farmers' free list, in order to offset the complaints against reciprocity. The Senate Committee had voted a bill revising the wool tariff, fixing a duty of the normal order, if at the polls last Novem-

dent does all this through his first member of 20 per cent. upon raw wool and greatly rethe cabinet, the Secretary of State. We are ducing the tariff on woolen manufactures. regulating the railroad system of the country, This bill passed the House on June 20 by aand are dealing with great business enter- vote of 221 to 100. This in turn was to be prises by way of controlling interstate com-followed by a measure revising the tariff merce; and the initiative in all this vast work schedule on manufactures of cotton, and it is largely in the hands of the President's law was expected that the House would proceed officer, the Attorney-General. So vast a gov- to deal with one or two more tariff schedules. erning power as is now exercised by President The newspapers had spread the impression Taft was never exercised by prince, ruler, or throughout the country that there would be potentate of any great modern country. So no chance of the Senate's considering the great is the power of the President and the farmers' free list, or any other tariff matter,

On June 21, it transpired that Why the Senate this view was incorrect. For the Must Act Democrats of the Senate to have acquiesced in this position would have given Such are the facts, and we state the country the feeling that the Democratic White House them not for the purpose of party is somewhat lacking in sincerity. The pointing to any conclusion, but opponents of the Canadian bill have included only because the spectacle of the corona-most of the so-called "progressive" Senators, tion in England, so brilliant and so won- and a number of the Northwestern Republiderful, could but compel thoughtful peo- can regulars who are opposed either from the ple to make note of the differences between farmers' standpoint or for some other reason. the governing systems of the two great The progressive Senators two years ago voted While the against the Payne-Aldrich bill, chiefly becoronation festivities were at their height, cause of their opposition to the wool schedule, a simple and democratic function at the the cotton schedule, and in less degree to one White House was noted with expressions of or two other of the sections of the bill. It courtesy and good will from Americans stands to reason, therefore, that these Senathroughout this country, and from the rulers tors would be very glad to embrace the opporof other nations. This was the celebration tunity to debate the wool and cotton bills of the silver wedding anniversary of Presi- sent over from the other House, and might dent and Mrs. Taft on June 19. All party under certain circumstances be glad to vote, and political differences were forgotten, and with the Democrats of the Senate, in favor of official Washington celebrated the day with those measures and in favor of some kind of a a cheerful unanimity. The fathers of both farmers' free list, though doubtless they would Mr. and Mrs. Taft were distinguished in the wish to amend the House bill. If the Demopublic service, and both families lived in Cin- crats of the Senate have the sincerity and cinnati, where President Taft announces that conviction of their brethren in the House, he will abide in his future period of retire- they will not acquiesce in the adjournment ment, and where also he says that his son of Congress until they have made a strong Robert will follow the example of father and effort to do something with the legislation that the House has been passing. And if the progressive Republican Senators are true • To come back to the question to their records,—and there is no possible with which these pages began, reason for thinking they will not be thus con-What will the Senate do when the sistent,—they will have no share in a move-Reciprocity bill is passed? First, then, it ment to prevent the Senate from acting upon

It is quite true that the Tariff The Board can make useful researches, Mandate and that under ordinary condiagainst reporting this free list to the Senate. tions Congress might wisely await the reports Furthermore, the Democratic House, by se- of the board on one schedule after another. curing harmony in caucus, was able to pass And this, of course, is what would happen, in

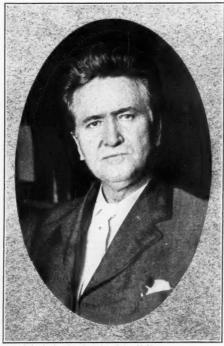


Copyright by G. V. Buck, Washingt SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE NAMED TO INVESTIGATE THE LORIMER CASE (Standing, left to right: William S. Kenyon, Luke Lea, F. H. Pease [clerk], John W. Kern, Wesley L. Jones. Seated: Robert J. Gamble, Joseph F. Johnston, William P. Dillingham [chairman], Duncan U. Fletcher)

country expects it.

Will Taft measure, except as it became the Underwood -or perhaps partisanship is outgrown.

ber the voters of the country had preferred bill, bearing the name of the Democratic to indorse the position of the Republican chairman of the Ways and Means Comparty on the tariff. But it so happened that mittee. Since Mr. Underwood and his friends the voters did the opposite thing. They have given the President his reciprocity, elected a Democratic Congress for the sake might they not fairly expect that the Presiof having the Payne-Aldrich tariff energet- dent in turn would help them to have their ically overhauled, without reference to the wool bill and their cotton bill, and also their painstaking work of a tariff board. Doubt- free list bill, brought to a successful enactless the Democratic bills revising the textile ment? There is the more reason for taking schedules are not the ultimate thing; and the this view of it, because it was well known two work of a tariff board may well help to give years ago that Mr. Taft strongly desired the us a more complete revision of those schedules revision of those textile schedules. By a at some future time. But Congress knows stroke of his hand, Mr. Taft could easily enough already about a good many of the qualify as the logical candidate of the Demoschedules, including wool and cotton, to cratic party for the Presidential nomination justify a sharp reduction of rates, and the next year. He has not been in any sense, on any subject, a partisan President,-his original cabinet containing several Democrats; Since President Taft has laid a and he has worked more efficiently and Support the relentless hand upon Congress harmoniously with the Democratic party in and compelled it to deal with the Congress than he has at any time with the Canadian bill, it can be no less than appro- Republicans. All of which goes to show that priate that Congress should pass up to him a when practical emergencies arise, our parties series of bills revising Payne-Aldrich sched- have become rather a nominal affair and do ules, and giving him the responsibility either not seem to stand out very clearly for conof approving them or of vetoing them. He trasting programs. Perhaps we are aphad no possible chance to get his reciprocity proaching a period of party reorganization



Copyright by the American Press Association, N. Y SENATOR LA FOLLETTE, OF WISCONSIN

(Whose activity as a leader in the Senate and whose prominence in political affairs have never been so great as at the present time)

Direct Election of ordered, and the scope of it has been due west, especially in Washington and Oregon, all especially to the aggressive position of Sena- crops are in particularly fine condition. tor La Follette. The new committee will bring the matter before the Senate in a thorough way, and there is much reason to believe that the Senate will find that Mr. ferred from Congress to the States.

Good Promise of Cotton and Wheat in the month in which essential changes are most ant to come in the condition of the crops. Unseasonable heat and drought in that month can do more damage than in other seasons. Thus, the Government crop reports in the early part of June are by no means final, and as a matter of fact there have come, during the past month, disturbing reports of insufficient moisture in the great Southwest. But the promise of the crops on June I was sufficiently good to admit of a great deal of qualification before disaster is reached. The cotton crop is estimated by many to yield, if the present acreage and condition are maintained, about 14,000,000 bales, which would be the record of the United States. We raise about 60 per cent. of all the cotton grown in the world, British India contributing 18.3 per cent., Egypt 8 per cent. and Russia 4.7 per cent. The Census Bureau has just published its statistics of the cotton crop for 1910; it was the most valuable ever produced, being worth \$963,180,000,—more than \$150,-000,000 in excess of the value of the 1909 harvest. As the 1910 crop with this huge value was only a trifle more than 12,000,000 bales, it will be seen that there is ample margin for a falling-off from the rosy estimate for 1911 before any danger of a short crop appears. For wheat, the June crop report of the Department of Agriculture pointed to a The other measures importantly "bumper" yield. The report indicated a before Congress have included the harvest for 1911 of 764,000,000 bushels, which Lorimer question and the subject would be 68,000,000 bushels in excess of last of the direct election of Senators. A new year. The most flourishing stand of wheat is investigation of the Lorimer case has been in the Northwest, and in the Pacific North-

On June 17 the bids were opened Panama Bonds for the \$50,000,000 of 3-per cent. a Great Success Panama bonds offered by the Lorimer was not properly elected in Illinois United States to the public,—the first bonds and that his seat will be vacated. Whether offered on an investment basis since the Civil or not the direct election of Senators would War, all other bonds issued by our national remedy all the difficulties that have grown up Government having had an artificial price, about the present method, the popular de- due to their availability as security for mand for a change is unmistakable. On June national bank notes. The question of the 12 the Senate, by a vote of 64 to 24, adopted relative and absolute credit of the United the resolution to amend the Constitution so States has been answered in a very flattering as to authorize the direct election of Senators. way. Not only did the aggregate bids for the It was by an even vote, the Vice-President bonds amount to more than three times the deciding the question, that Senator Bristow's issue, but the prices at which they will be plan was also adopted. Senator Bristow had allotted indicate that this country has the presented an amendment which omits the highest credit of any in the world. Paying House provision by means of which the power 3 per cent., the bonds will apparently be sold to supervise the election of Senators is trans- at an average price of something more than 102.5, which means that an investor in them



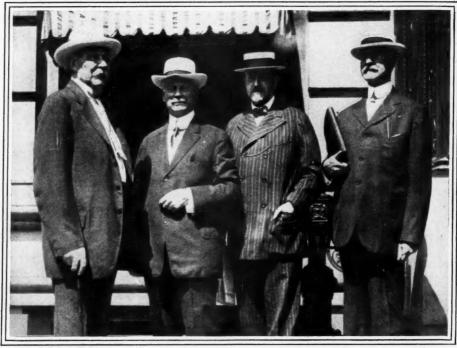
DEMOCRATIC HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE STEEL TRUST (From left to right: Representatives Young, Bartlett, Stanley [chairman], Beall, Littleton, McGillicuddy)

chasers 3.115 per cent., German 3-per cents is clear and easy. return 3.61 per cent. and French 3-per cent. rentes about 3.15. Over 10,000 separate bids for the Panama issue were received and it is certain that a majority of the bonds will go taxation in the United States.

Financina reimburse it for advances made to pay the loan on a non-marketable security would have current construction bills of the Panama driven to the wall a large Wall Street operator Canal. So far we have actually spent on the and greatly increased the financial troubles Canal \$239,010,516. Of this sum, the general of the day. Nor would Judge Gary admit fund of the Treasury has advanced \$151,700,- that the Steel Corporation now fixes the 921 over and above receipts from bond sales prices of steel products. He was questioned of \$134,631,980, including the present sale. concerning the so-called "Gary dinners," Congress has authorized a total bond issue where representatives of the corporation disfor the Panama Canal of \$375,200,980. Thus, cussed prices with themselves and independwith its credit at high water mark among the ents, but resolutely denied that such confernations of the earth, with its Treasury work- ences resulted in a stipulation of uniform ing balance, as replenished by the current prices. When it came to the general subject

will receive about 2.9 per cent. per annum bond sale, in excellent shape, the Governon his capital. British consols net the purment's financial program for the great work

The striking feature of the hear-Congress Investigates ings before the Stanley Committee of the House of P.epresento private investors. Individual bids for tatives, appointed to investigate the Steel small portions of the issue ran as high as 105, Corporation, was the frankness of Judge and the lowest price at which any bonds will E. H. Gary. Judge Gary is the chairman of be allotted is between 102.25 and 102.40. the executive committee of the Steel Corpora-The bonds are in denominations of \$100, tion. He defended the action of his company \$500, and \$1000; they are payable in fifty in taking over the Tennessee Coal & Iron years in gold coin; the interest is payable Company in 1907, on the ground that this quarterly, and the securities are exempt from course was necessary to prevent a still more violent panic than actually came, the fact being that some important banking institu-From this sale of bonds, the tions had loaned large sums on Tennessee national Treasury will receive Coal & Iron stock, which had no ready sale something like \$51,250,000 to in a panic market. The closing out of the



PROMINENT STEEL MEN AT THE HEARING IN WASHINGTON (From left to right: Mr. N. B. Ream, Judge E. H. Gary, Mr. Percival Roberts and Mr. Richard Lindaburg)

He not only advocated the full control of the beet-sugar industry. corporations by the national Government, preferably under some licensing plan, the license to be revoked if the corporation committed unlawful acts-but went so far as to

of federal control over corporations, Judge be removed entirely without ruining his com-Gary was more radical than his questioners, pany, but that such an action would cripple

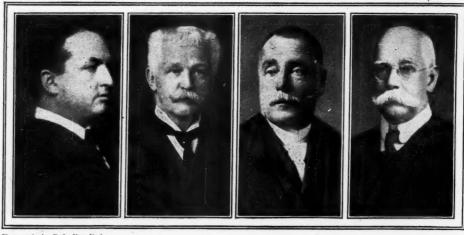
The Amer- On May 29 the Supreme Court of ican Tobacco the United States announced its Decision decision in the second of the two say that the Government should control the great trust cases which have caused so much prices of the products of manufacturing anxiety to business and finance. Chief Juscorporations. Mr. Gary made a good wit- tice White's opinion, in which seven of his ness and constantly reiterated his willing- eight associates concurred, provided for the ness to open to Congress and to the public any dissolution of the American Tobacco Comof the affairs of the corporation in which they pany on the ground that its monopoly of the were interested. While the head of the Steel industry, and the acts by which it had Corporation was offering these advanced achieved that monopoly, amounted to undue ideas concerning the control of "Big Busi- and unreasonable restraint of trade such as ness," another committee of the House of is clearly prohibited by the Sherman Anti-Representatives had before it Mr. Edward F. Trust Act. The Supreme Court proceeded Atkins, the acting president of the American to furnish a program for the dissolution and Sugar Refining Company, better known as the reorganization of the American Tobacco Sugar Trust. This gentleman admitted that Company. The present concern is to go out the Sugar Refining Company had in the past of business and within six months its heads been guilty of acts contrary to public policy, are to construct, under the supervision of but maintained that it was now living a clean the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Second life; and that the new officers in control of the District of New York, a plan of business recompany had adopted the policy that the organization, so that there may be re-created best business interests of the concern de-"out of the elements now composing it (the manded honorable service of the public. Mr. Trust) a new condition, which shall be hon-Atkins affirmed that the tariff on sugars could estly in harmony with and not repugnant



Copyright by G. V. Buck, Washington HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE SUGAR TRUST (From left to right: John E. Raker, Finis J. Garrett, Thomas W. Hardwick [Chairman], Asher C. Hinds, George R. Malby, Edmond H. Madison)

eight out of the nine judges. Justice Harlan \$75,000,000. It proceeded to absorb most of handed down a vigorous minority opinion the plug business in the country. In the agreeing with the court's decision only as to same year, the Union Tobacco Company the dissolution of the Trust, and dissenting was formed, capitalized at \$10,000,000, in as to the application under the Sherman Law the guise of a rival to the American Tobacco of the test of "reasonableness" in restraint Company; and in 1901 the Consolidated of trade, and declining to consider that the Tobacco Company came into existence with Tobacco Company should be allowed, under \$30,000,000 capital. It was in 1904 that the the law, to reorganize or to continue its present American Tobacco Company was operations in any guise whatsoever.

to the law." If six months is found to be Imperial Tobacco Company, which controls insufficient for this task, the American To- the industry in Great Britain, and the Britishbacco Company may have an additional American Tobacco Company, which operates sixty days to complete the reorganization in countries outside of America and Great if the Circuit Court of Appeals approves. Britain. The old American Tobacco Com-If the Trust is in the meantime guilty of any pany was organized in 1890 as a consolidaof the acts of wrongfully suppressing com- tion of the cigarette factories of Allen & petition, or if it does not re-create itself Ginter, Duke Sons & Company, the Kinney within the time allowed and under the super- Tobacco Company, Kimball & Company vision prescribed, the business of the con- and Goodwin & Company. But it was not cern is to be stopped, either by an injunc- until 1898 that active steps were taken tion against any interstate shipments of its toward effecting the present great combinaproducts, or by placing the company in the tion. In that year the Continental Tobacco hands of a receiver. Such was the decision of Company was formed with a capital of formed by a consolidation of these four huge concerns. The men busy in this ambitious This federal suit against the project invaded England in 1901, and after a A Glance at the Tobacco Company was fierce trade war with the English combinabegun in July, 1910. The detion, Ogden's Limited, the British and Amerfendants named in the bill were sixty-five ican concerns patched up a peace and divided corporations and twenty-nine individuals. the tobacco business of America and Great Among the corporate defendants were the Britain among themselves. The main allega-



Photographs by Pach, New York JUDGE COXE JUDGE NOYES JUDGE LACOMBE JUDGE WARD THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGES WHO WILL SUPERVISE THE REORGANIZATION OF THE TOBACCO TRUST

"intending to mislead, deceive and defraud observed, rather than its spirit. the public and more effectually cripple existing competitors and keep out new ones." It was charged that the Trust had in certain localities reduced prices of tobacco below the cost of production to ruin the independents, planning a reorganization such as will meet and that in other localities it had bid up the the approval of the courts; and a great deal price of raw tobacco above its value for the of interest, naturally, is felt in the task that same purpose of making it impossible for its now lies before the Circuit Court of Appeals. competitors to do business.

The financial markets signalized the ending themselves to come within the trust law as ber of months. Sherman statute in such wise as to prevent come very prominently into importance in it from interfering with the fullest contract the difficult and complex work of laying rights of citizens as long as combinations down the lines on which the business of the entered into under these rights effected no country can be carried on under modern unreasonable restraint of trade, sounded fair conditions of great aggregations of capital to the American people. Their approval was and industrial units without prejudice to the reinforced by Justice White's explanation laws and rights of the people. This Circuit that such a construction of the Sherman Court is composed of four members, Judges

tions of the United States Government against law, while freeing large corporations from the Trust were that it had by unsparing its prohibitions as long as they are not workand destructive methods driven all compe-ing contrary to the public welfare, may actutition out of existence, abandoning plants of ally bring other harmful corporations within independents it ruined; that it had con- the purview of the law, when, as a matter of cealed its ownership of controlled plants fact, they might have remained untouched and advertised such plants as independent, if the strict letter of the statute had been

The Future of the Tobacco bacco Company and its attor-Company neys are busy on the work of For it is believed that the future conduct and fortunes, not only of the Tobacco Com-The Reception While there are many people of pany, but of "Big Business" at large, lie progressive or radical tendencies very largely in the judgment of these four who preferred Justice Harlan's men. The method and plan which they prejudgment in this all-important case, the more scribe for this reorganization will, it is undergeneral view of the country seems to have stood, constitute the model on which other approved the majority decision of the court. large combinations must form or reform of their suspense by a brisk rise in prices and now interpreted by our judiciary. Thus the more activity than had been seen for a num-personnel of this Circuit Court of Appeals of The construction of the the Second New York District has suddenly

E. Henry Lacombe, Alfred C. Coxe, Walter C. Noyes and Henry G. Ward. The last three were appointed to the bench by President Roosevelt. Judge Lacombe was appointed by President Cleveland in his first administration. Judge Noyes is known as one of the most eminent authorities in America on corporations and corporation law, and as author of the standard work "The Law of Inter-Corporate Relations." Judge Lacombe is a New Yorker of French descent, the son of a merchant of the old school, and a man of strongly conservative tendencies. Judge Ward is a Philadelphian, born in 1851 and appointed by President Roosevelt to the Federal bench in 1907. Judge Coxe, who succeeded Justice Peckham, is a native of New York State, and a graduate of Hamilton, Senator Root's college. He is a man of essentially judicial temperament. For this momentous task of reforming the great business aggregations which have, in the present generation, revolutionized corporate industry in America, we have then four typical and dignified American judges, men of no apparent radical leanings.

Rapid Transit It was not until the middle of June that the city of New York, after many months of delay, was definitely assured that an actual solution of the transit problem was in sight. The assurance came in the form of a report of the Board of Estimate's committee, headed by of people who live on Manhattan Island and a round \$50,000,000. in the contiguous territory. For the city of New York the creation of an adequate transportation system is a matter of far greater moment than is the building of the Panama Canal for the United States Government. scheme as about the details of routes and The canal will have cost the Government transfers. There has been an insistent deabout \$375,000,000. For the completion of mand for direct access from the southern the New York subway system on the plans portion of Brooklyn to Broadway, the busi-of the McAneny report an investment of ness artery of Manhattan, while the comple-\$257,000,000 will be required, of which the tion within a few years of the Queensboro city itself will be called upon to furnish Bridge has given rise to a similar demand \$131,000,000 or considerably more than one-from Queen's Borough. At the same time third of the entire cost of the Panama Canal, the crowded population of Manhattan has which is, of course, a national enterprise; but called for a five-cent fare through Brooklyn



PRESIDENT GEORGE M'ANENY, OF MANHATTAN BOROUGH (Head of the New York Board of Estimate's Committee on Rapid Transit)

President George McAneny of Manhattan to meet this relatively large outlay the city Borough. This committee had held a series can count on a greatly increased margin of of conferences with the Public Service Com- credit within the next five years as the result mission and had given much time and of increases in the assessed valuation of taxthought to the various offers made by repre- able property, while the natural increase in sentatives of the existing transportation lines. population will, it is estimated, add 70 per Perhaps it is not too much to say that no cent. to the traffic within ten years. In other municipality in the world has before other words, by the year 1920, there should it at this time so serious a problem as the be added to the receipts of the transportation question of rapid transit for the five millions lines a billion five-cent fares per annum,-

> The public has never been con-What it cerned so much about the financial Means to the City aspects of the New York subway

is dissatisfied with the requirement that there shall be a single five-cent fare to Coney Island. The committee in its report recommends both propositions.

statesmanlike way.

dal involving many members of both houses the provisions of the law passed by the

to the ocean. In considering an enlarged cast its shadow over the closing month of the transportation system for the whole city the session and almost threw into eclipse a very McAneny committee and the Public Service fair record of legislative achievement, in-Commission received propositions from the cluding the enactment of a Public Service company operating the existing subways and Commission bill, a Workingman's Compensafrom the company controlling the elevated tion act, and the requirement of a nine-hour and surface lines in Brooklyn. Each com- day for employed women. The first evidence pany wished valuable concessions from the against the bribe-takers was secured by decity and as offsets the committee formulated tectives and was so convincing that a number certain requirements. In the event of either of confessions resulted. Several indictments company refusing to comply with these re- have been returned by the grand jury. The quirements the city is in a position to hand Connecticut Legislature debated a Public over the privileges to its rival, and if both Service Commission bill similar to the Ohio companies decline the obligation the city measure, but on June 15 action in the lower may itself proceed to build a line connecting house effectually blocked its passage during Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. The the current session. The Wisconsin Legisexisting subway company opposes the en-lature passed a bill submitting a woman suftrance of the Brooklyn company into Man-frage amendment to popular vote. In Massahattan territory, while the Brooklyn company chusetts a direct primary law was enacted.

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The commission form of city " Commission"
Cities government continues to gain ground throughout the country, although here and there it meets with an Coordination Many extensions and links of both occasional setback. The most important elevated and subway lines are pro- advance of the past month was the appointposed and allotted to each com- ment, by Governor Tener, of nine business pany. The companies are to operate the lines and professional men to serve as commissionunder leases running forty-nine years, the net ers under the new charter of Pittsburg, Pa., profits to be divided equally between the succeeding the city councilmen turned out of city and the operating company in each case. office by the operation of the charter bill. Of The city reserves the right, however, to take these nine commissioners appointed by the over, after ten years of operation, if it so Governor of Pennsylvania, not one is a polielects, the line or lines covered by such tician in the ordinary sense of the word, aloperating contracts, upon the payment by though all nine are said to represent the choice the city of the amount invested by the oper- of Senator Penrose, Governor Tener, and the ating company in construction and the full State Republican organization. The sucvalue of the equipment. The report was cessors to these appointed commissioners will generally accepted, last month, as a mas- be elected at large next year. As great public terly grappling with a most difficult and projects are under way in Pittsburg, it was complex situation. The committee's method important that the government of the city had been a thoroughly practical one from should be in the hands of representative start to finish. Beginning with existing lines citizens. On June 5 the voters of Mobile, it has sought to coördinate them into a sin- Ala., which has recently celebrated its bigle system and the proposed extensions are centenary, adopted the commission form of in the direction of unification and economy government by a substantial majority. of operation. Never before has the metrop- During the two hundred years of its history, olis, or any other American city, faced a the city of Mobile has lived under five flags, great municipal undertaking in a more —French, Spanish, British, the Stars and Stripes, and the Stars and Bars. During the past twenty years the city has increased Most of the State legislatures rapidly in population, and with a progressive that began their sessions in Janu- form of government it should have an active ary have concluded their labors and prosperous future. Last month the for the current year. The Illinois lawmakers, cities of Norwich, Ct., Lansing, Mich., and having failed to enact a Waterways bill, were Bayonne, N. J., rejected the commission recalled by Governor Deneen in special plan by popular vote. Bayonne was the first session last month. In Ohio, a bribery scan- of the New Jersey cities to take action under

adopted the plan by a substantial majority. voters of the new State. Similar votes will soon be taken in other cities of the State.

The New Jersey law had been Robernor Indorsement once taken occasion to urge the cities of the politics in these words: State to avail themselves of its provisions. Speaking at Trenton a few days before the our Legislature moves too slowly, we prod it with this country. Our complicated political ma-popular feeling. chinery, as manipulated by bosses in nearly action of any kind.

The Recall House has voted to qualify its consent to provocation to wrath. Arizona's admission as a State by referring the question of the recall of the judiciary to the voters a second time. At the same time the fact is recognized that New Mexico's

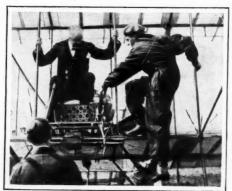
legislature last winter. On June 20 Trenton the recall of administrative officers to the

A note of opposition to the The "Impatient" widespread demand for the American Spirit "people's rule" was voiced at heartily advocated by Governor the Williams College commencement, last Wilson as a measure of practical month, by President Garfield, who charreform, and since its passage he has more than acterized the modern spirit of American

special election on the question, he told the our Legislature moves too slowly, me plant to the initiative; if it pursues a course contrary to people that he had found the system of com- expectation we curb it with the referendum. In mission government working successfully in our impatience we recall executives and even promany cities, and that he saw great promise in it for the redemption of municipal politics in pose to violate the sanctuary of justice and drag judges from the bench because, daring to consider and to know, they render decisions contrary to

all American cities, has made it possible for Unquestionably President Garfield has exthe professional politician, as Governor pressed very clearly a prevalent sentiment Wilson put it, to "play hide-and-seek with regarding reform movements in politics, but the voter year after year." Under com- the public impatience of which he makes com-mission rule, he said, there could be no plaint is no mere ebullition of radicalism. trading and no deal by the bosses, whereas Neither are the men who are taking the lead under the present system it is almost nec- in the various States and cities in attempts to essary to resort to intrigue in order to get replace the old boss-ruled machines with something like popular government mere political theorists. One of the chief expo-Meanwhile, the referendum, the nents of this phase of reform at the present initiative, and the recall,—polit- moment happens to be a life-long student of ical devices employed for several politics who sees in the referendum, the initiayears in Oregon and a few other States,-are tive, and the recall practical expedients for now receiving more attention throughout the ridding the communities of his own State of country than ever before. The debates in conditions that had become intolerable. The Congress over the Arizona constitution have "impatience" that Governor Wilson represerved to arouse public interest in the recall, sents is of the righteous kind,—the natural particularly as applied to the judiciary. The outcome of long suffering under extreme

The two prominent features of Great Air aerial navigation recently have Europe been the long cross-country races proposed constitution is made especially in Europe and the number of deaths and other difficult to amend, and the House has again accidents. The great International Circuit referred that document to popular vote. Race—Paris to London—begun on June 19, Some of New Mexico's voters are already re- was especially unlucky, three men being penting of their haste in adopting a constitu- killed on the first day. Le Martin lost contion in which they now find many defects, trol of his Bleriot almost immediately after Of the two, it seems clear that Arizona has starting and the machine was flung to earth adopted a better frame of government, and and the aviator killed. Captain Princeteau, even those members of the House who were an army aviator ordered to accompany the bitterly opposed to the recall feature did not racers, was burned through the explosion of go so far as to demand the rejection of that the petrol tank of his aeroplane, and a similar feature as a condition to the admission of fate befell Landon. A number of other avia-Arizona. Many members of both House tors fell early in the race and were more or less and Senate agree with President Taft in badly injured. Of thirty-nine original startopposing the recall as applied to the ers, sixteen finished the first leg of the course judiciary, but are quite willing to leave at Liege, a distance of 212 miles, the first to



Copyright by the American Press Association, N. Y. RT. HON. ARTHUR BALFOUR IN GRAHAME-WHITE'S AEROPLANE, AT HENDON, ENGLAND

serious than the "breaking of wood"—as it is as well as the Parseval II. termed. Garros,-who will be remembered by Americans as the driver of the little Demoiselle at Belmont Park and elsewhere in the United States—led for a portion of the arms and a leg.

Paris to of War Berteaux was killed and Premier team was successful in retaining the cup.

Monis seriously injured. In the first leg of the course, from Paris to Angoulême, 279 miles, Vedrine made the record-breaking time of 3 hours, 43 minutes,—the Paris-Angoulême express, by the way, takes 5 hours and 18 minutes to make the trip. Vedrine was also the first to reach Madrid, where he received a tremendous popular ovation, was presented to King Alfonso, and won a prize of \$20,000. His actual flying time for the whole distance of about 766 miles was 12 hours, 18 minutes. Several aviation meets have recently been held in Germany, also, notably the Upper Rhine Flight on May 26, and the National Circuit race on June 13. A remarkable feat was that of Lieutenant Menard, who made a tour with a passenger in a new army aeroarrive being Vidart, who made the trip in the plane from Mourmelon to Poitiers, a distance fast time of 3 hours and 13 minutes. The of 373 miles in 9 hours, 15 minutes, making course was from Paris to Liege, to Liege a new distance and duration record with a Spa, to Utrecht, Brussels, Roubaix, Calais, passenger. While the recent aeroplane con-Brighton, London, and back to Calais, tests have been accompanied by a crop of Amiens, and Paris, the distance being about smashups and other accidents to men and 050 miles, arranged in nine stages. The machines, the dirigibles also have been hit Paris-Rome-Turin race, begun on May 28, hard during the last few months. The magwas the longest of the international races, the nificent new *Deutschland II*, Zeppelin's course covering 1300 miles. Twenty-nine latest creation, came to grief shortly after competitors entered. Many of these suffered it was launched, as did also the British milimishaps early in the race, but nothing more tary Lebaudy and the Naval Airship No. 1,

While no large meets have re-Flying and cently been held in America, America there has been a good deal of race, but Andre Beaumont (Lieutenant Con-flying in various parts of the country, and neau) beat him to Rome, winning \$20,000 and both Curtiss and the Wrights are continbeing knighted by King Victor Emmanuel. ually exhibiting in different cities. Arrange-Following Beaumont to Rome, in the order ments are being made for a large aviation named, came Garros, Frey, and Vidart. The gathering in Chicago from August 12 to 20, third stage of the race (from Rome to Turin) at which President Taft is expected to be was dangerous, owing to the lack of landing present. The great activity of other govern-places in the Appennines and the necessity of ments in acquiring aerial fleets has called atsustaining a continuous flight of two hours tention to our own backwardness in this reover mountains. The only contestant to at- spect. The three new aeroplanes contracted tempt this stage of the course was Frey, the for by the Navy Department for delivery German, who started out in spite of warnings. the first of this month, however, will serve When a few miles out of Rome, he drove as the nucleus of an American fleet. An into a heavy fog and a storm of rain and hail, interesting combination of aerial and field got off his course, lost control of his machine, sport took place on Long Island last month, and finally fell into a ravine, the machine when St. Croix Johnstone, in his monoplane, being wrecked and the aviator breaking both appeared over the grounds of the Meadowbrook Club during the international polo matches. Johnstone sent down a shower of A few weeks earlier occurred the flowers and a message of congratulation to Paris-to-Madrid race. This was the winning team. These polo matches last the contest that was ushered in month attracted a brilliant gathering of by the accident in which the French Minister many thousands of people. The American

King George, declares that Parliament will be dissolved and an appeal made to the electorate. This would probably mean a new general election in September. As we pointed journment in November.

How the thirty-eight seats in the province. This electof the main facts of his public life. tion was the first held in Canada since the proposals for reciprocity with the United States were presented, and the results of the balloting show the drift of public feeling on issue debated during the campaign.

this eminence is all the more notable. At dignity and a touch of pathos in the docu-

When the Canadian Parliament the Imperial Conference, that general family reassembles on the twentieth day gathering of Britain's colonies, which met for of the present month, the governits second quadrennial session in London, on ment, backed by its majority of forty votes in May 23, and continued its sessions throughthe Commons, will make a determined effort out last month, Sir Wilfrid took a promito put through the reciprocity agreement. It nent part, and was recognized as one of was believed, last month, that the United the most significant figures in its deliber-States Senate would reach a vote on this ations. He was the dean of the visiting measure about July 15. If a favorable vote Premiers. "I have the happy privilege," he has been taken on this side of the line when said, "of representing on this occasion a counthe Dominion Parliament meets, the leaders try which has no grievances to set forth and at Ottawa expect to have no difficulty in en-very few suggestions to make. We are quite acting the agreement into law. If, however, satisfied with our lot. We are happy and the opposition continues its obstructive tac- prosperous . . . but we approach with open tics, Minister Fielding, who has been in minds the suggestions which have been made charge of the government case during Sir by our colleagues for what they conceive to Wilfrid Laurier's absence at the coronation of be the better interests of the British Empire."

Sir Wilfrid's stand was for un-His Imperial Ideas restricted autonomy for all the colonies. On the other hand, he out last month in these pages, it does not stoutly opposed a resolution presented by seem likely that a new election will be held Premier Fisher, of Australia, regretting that until the results of the recently taken Do- the colonies were not consulted before Engminion census have been announced and a land had accepted the Declaration of London. rearrangement of electoral divisions made. It is the opinion of the Canadian premier that This would not be until after the regular ad- the colonies should not be consulted about any treaties other than commercial ones. All other matters, he believes, should be left to The coming reapportionment of the government at London. In his opinion, Country Looks Parliamentary seats will un- the obligation to consult the colonies in matdoubtedly increase the representers which later might provoke a war, would tation of the western provinces, where the be likely to expose them to the charge of greatest growth of population has been. They taking part in that war. Sir Wilfrid approved will gain, it is believed, more than thirty seats. the Declaration, which has been very favor-The West is almost solid for reciprocity, so ably received in Canada, believing it to be that an election in the fall would be equiva- a decided step toward universal understandlent to a certainty of reciprocity passing in the ing. He also, speaking for himself and for new Parliament. On the other hand, if we the Dominion, strongly commended the are to accept the judgment of Sir James efforts of President Taft and Sir Edward Whitney, conservative Premier of the Prov- Grey in the direction of universal arbitration. ince of Ontario, all Eastern conservative Premier Laurier's distinguished career is of Canada, particularly Ontario, is opposed to it. much interest and significance to the Amer-The Nova Scotia provincial elections, held on ican people, and we are glad to present to our June 14, resulted in a victory for the govern-readers this month (on page 41) a sketch of ment, which carried twenty-seven of the his brilliant personality and a summing up

When, on May 25, the letter of The Effacement of General Porfirio Diaz, resigning his office as President of Mexico, the measure, as reciprocity was the principal was read to the Chamber of Deputies, the respectful, attentive silence of the legislators and the visitors present indicated that, how-The Eminence Sir Wilfrid Laurier is one of the ever "Diazism" may have been repudiated most eminent of living states- by the Mexican people, Diaz the man permen of English-speaking countries, sonally still retains their admiration and His native tongue being French, not English, affection. There was considerable personal



GENERAL DIAZ BIDDING GOOD-BY TO MEXICO (From a snapshot taken on May 31 as he was leaving Vera Cruz for Spain. Diaz is the figure with upturned face in the center)

ment in which General Diaz laid down the power which he held in Mexico for more than a generation. Broken in health, this man of eighty-one, deserted by his political friends and widely assailed as the cause of the revolution and the dissension that has torn his country asunder, announced that he bowed to the will of his countrymen. This document, which was the last official act of the strong man of Mexico, the dictator with the title of President, read:

SEÑores: The Mexican people, who have generously covered me with honors, who proclaimed me as their leader during the international war, who patriotically assisted me in all works undertaken to develop industry and the commerce of the republic, establish its credit, gain for it the respect of the world and obtain for it an honorable position in the concert of nations; that same people has revolted in armed military bands, stating that my presence in the exercise of the supreme executive power was the cause of this insurrection.

but permitting [a Spanish locution meaning "acknowledging as possible"] though not admitting, that I may be unwittingly culpable, such a possibility makes me the least able to reason out and decide my own culpability.

Therefore, respecting, as I have always respected, the will of the people and in accordance with Article 82 of the Federal Constitution, I come before the supreme representatives of the nation in order to resign, unreservedly, the office of Constitutional President of the republic with which the national vote honored me, which I do with all the more reason since in order to continue in office it would be necessary to shed Mexican blood, endangering the credit of the country, dissipating its wealth, exhausting its resources and exposing its policy to international complications.

I hope, gentlemen, that, when the passions which are inherent to all revolutions have been calmed, a more conscientious and justified study will bring out in the national mind a correct acknowledgment, which will allow me to die carrying engraved in my soul a just impression of the estimation of my life, which throughout I have devoted and will devote to my countrymen.

With all respect,

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Before a break had occurred in Enter the awed silence with which this the New Régime letter was received, Deputy José Aspe, one of the most brilliant orators of the Chamber, arose and delivered an eulogium on the life and work of Diaz, which closed, amid loud cheers, with these words: "President Porfirio Diaz is dead! Long live citizen Porfirio Diaz!" The resignation of Vice-President Corral, now in Europe, was then read, and both were accepted. The firing of cannon and ringing of church bells throughout the city announced that the revolution had triumphed. Señor Madero at once resigned the office of Provisional President and Señor Francisco Leon de la Barra was formally chosen for that office with universal sanction. Señor Alfredo Dominguez, personal representative of the revolutionary leader, Madero, assumed control of the government troops. He at once took measures for controlling the discontented elements of the capital city, and rigorously put down any riotous demonstrations. Official peace throughout the country followed the signing, on May 21, of a regular agreement. A number of insurrecto chieftains, principal among them being General Figueroa, at first declined to agree to the leadership of Madero, but finally gave in their adhesion, and a new era had begun in Mexico. Madero asked all his followers to assist him and de la Barra, to whom office had been given "solely with the idea that he might serve his country as an intermediary between the despotic government of General I do not know of any facts imputable to me Diaz and the eminently popular government which could have caused this social phenomenon; which will result from the coming general

elections." To the country at large he issued The Retirement Early on the morning of the day a long statement asking that order be restored and that the peaceful progress of real conhardships of the campaign he said:

You who retire to private life are armed with a new weapon which you have conquered-the vote. Use liberally that powerful weapon, and very soon you will see that it is proportionately a more important and durable victory than that which your rifle has given you."

Several days later Señor Madero Preparing made his intended journey from President capital city. This was a continuous triumph, and respect, it is reported, than had ever been given to Diaz. Just a few hours before his arrival, a violent earthquake shock caused much destruction to life and property in the capital. 172 persons were killed and many buildings wrecked. It is significant of the hold which the revolution has taken on the masses loosening of the iron hand of Diaz nor the terrible calamity of the earthquake was taken advantage of, to any serious extent, by of my manhood-rifle in hand. the rougher elements of the capital to create President De la Barra has announced that the wanting to remove all serious obstacles from mental stability. the path of the triumphant revolutionary party under the leadership of Señor Madero, except those closely allied with the clique which has except the possible opposition of that reac- just gone out of power, regard the revolution as not tionary soldier, General Bernardo Reves. This was removed on June 10, when, at a conference between De la Barra, Madero, and Reyes, the former war minister under Diaz and as soon as that is accomplished, their attention gave public notice that he declined to be a will be devoted to the reorganization of the entire candidate for the presidency; that he would be Minister of War in Madero's cabinet; and that he was in complete sympathy with the that the general elections will be held in the month revolution. Madero has promised real freedom of the press and of public speech, and has expressed his fixed intention to put down all forms of lawlessness, and to insure honesty and self-government in a sense not hitherto understood in Mexico. The new government has a clear field and a rare opportunity.

following his resignation, the aged and Aims of Diaz Diaz secretly left the capital, and stitutional government be initiated. To the was taken by a special train, heavily guarded, soldiers who had followed him through the to Vera Cruz, the gulf port of Mexico City, whence he departed for Spain on May 31 by way of Havana, with the intention of spending the remainder of his life in Madrid. Upon his arrival at Santander, on June 18, he received a splendid ovation. statesman made a public statement regarding the Mexican situation, in the course of which he said:

I have sacrificed myself and given up the struggle, the northern boundary to the convinced that I am giving better proof of abnegation and devotion to my country by abandoning the reins of government and transmitting them to ending on June 7, when he was received with others, with the political situation by no means even greater expressions of popular devotion desperate, with the army, which, while not numer-and respect, it is reported, than had ever been ous, is unconquered, and with the treasury, which, despite heavy campaign expenses in the last six months, still holds 62,000,000 pesos. All I ask for my declining years is to spend them in tranquillity in the bosom of my family. I have broken all the bonds which hold me to Mexico, and even if I were asked I would not return to take part in the politics of the country. Only some international difficulty necessitating a supreme effort of the Mexican people that neither the on the part of all Mexicans in a close union could make me alter my decision; but if such an eventuality arose nothing could stop me from going to the end of my life-as in the first years

disorder. Several small riotous demonstrations were soon suppressed. Provisional from a Business the new régime are apparently Standpoint good. In this connection we take general election will take place on October 8. pleasure in quoting the following sentences It is believed that he and Madero will be from a letter we have received from an Amerthe chief candidates, although several other ican of long residence in Mexico, whose names have been mentioned, including that of business interests are considerable, and of General Geronimo Trevino, the choice of the such a nature as to be dependent, to an so-called Constitutional party. Nothing was unusual degree, upon political and govern-

> As far as I can learn the business interests, only a complete success, but as a permanent step in advance. The new government is, at present, devoting all its energies to the complete pacification of the country and the restoration of order, system, to the end of greater honesty in administration of public affairs and the establishment of a real democratic form of government. It is expected of October. The net result of the whole affair of the last six months, to my mind, is the throwing off of tyranny and corruption and an honest endeavor to adhere to the constitution and the laws, to make democracy a fact and to eliminate corrupt practices. The new president and cabinet are serious, honorable men, many of whom have sacrificed personal interests for the public good in accepting the heavy task which has fallen to them.

said Governor Gonzales further, who "prof- be reargued. ited so greatly under the Diaz régime, which permitted the shameless exploitation of the country, will be hard hit by the new era, but the determination to upbuild Mexico and to

"Buaranteeing Guaranteeing Guaranteeing Control Americal Americal Americal Americans and the conformation of the country, will be hard hit by the new era, but the determination to upbuild Mexico and to conformation of the country, will be hard hit by the new era, but the determination to upbuild Mexico and to conformation of the country, will be hard hit by the new era, but the determination to upbuild Mexico and to conformation of the country, will be hard hit by the new era, but the determination to upbuild Mexico and to conformation of the country and the conformation of the con support of the great body of Americans.

Good Feeling and to seek the highest good for all."

Decision in On June 15 the International Santo Domingo. For three years an Ameri-

This represents the point of view Arbitration Court, which had been sitting at of the conservative, fair-minded El Paso for a month, discussing the owner-American, whose business inter- ship of some 600 acres of land, involving ests are not based upon advantages unfair to seven millions of dollars of property, and inthe Mexican people. Undoubtedly among habited by 6000 people, rendered a decision. the political and economic reforms that have The dispute arose out of a change in the already marked the beginning of the new course of the Rio Grande seventeen years régime, foreign capital, which is so largely ago. Mexico was represented by one arbi-American, will be more restricted and con-trator, and the United States by one, with a trolled than formerly. Indeed, it is to be Canadian jurist to make up the necessary hoped for the sake of the foreign investor, as third. The arbitrators gave part of the land well as the Mexican people themselves, that to Mexico and part to the United States. there will be less of the undue influence In substance, the commissioners found that formerly exercised in the securing of con- up to a certain point the lands on the El cessions. The new Governor, Gonzales, of Paso side of the river grew by accretion, but the State of Chihuahua, declared last month that at another period there was a sudden that under the new régime foreign conces- "cut off" by the river of a considerable porsions, which might be regarded as monopolies, tion of Mexican territory. "The lands gained will not be extended or renewed, and that by accretion belong to America; the lands every legal effort will be made to restrict suddenly cut off from Mexico belong to the foreign monopolies in the state. Other states latter country." From this decision, which is are following the example of Chihuahua. a compromise, both countries have dissented Undoubtedly foreigners, including Americans, and it seems probable that the case will

improve conditions for her poverty-stricken ago, and the pending treaty with Honduras, people will, I am sure, receive the hearty clearly establish the outlines of a coherent policy toward the smaller, less stable republics of Central America and the West Indies The excellent impression made by that has been the result of the wise, progresthe statements of President Taft, sive statesmanship of our recent national hisand by the moderate and friendly tory. To render workable, in the terms of way in which the Mexican situation has modern statesmanship, the provisions of the been handled by our own State Depart- Monroe Doctrine, and to guarantee the finanment and our army, has permeated appar- cial stability of those Latin-American counently to all classes of the Mexican people. tries with which we come into close contact, Señor Madero, in commenting last month upon without incurring even the suspicion of atthe gradual withdrawal of the American troops tempting to interfere with their domestic from the Texas border, publicly declared that affairs, has been a delicate problem, calling he had not been aided in the slightest degree for a high order of statesmanship. The first by American capital. "Not one American years of the twentieth century have seen a dollar has helped in the triumph of the cause new attitude toward our Latin-American I lead." On reaching Europe ex-President neighbors, and, in general, it may be said, Diaz said to an interviewer that he wished a clearer understanding on the part of these the American people to understand he had nations, of the fact that the United States has not the slightest feeling against the United no territorial ambitions, no intention to exert States, whose attitude has been "dignified, undue influence, only a desire to help the unselfish, and generous throughout, always smaller American republics to a higher level indicating a desire to prevent complications of national life. With their financial stability and autonomy guaranteed, these little republics can have opportunity to work out for It is interesting to note here themselves their own form of republicanism that a decision has at last been undisturbed by foreign navies, and almost reached in the Chamizal bound- without internal strife. The United States ary dispute between the United States and now guarantees the financial integrity of

own corrupt officials collected 100 per cent. by the new treaties.

can has supervised the collecting of customs necessary effect of compelling us to practically of that republic, turning over 55 per cent. to take over control of those Latin countries one the foreign bondholders, and 45 per cent. to after another." With the satisfactory exthe Dominican Government. An official of perience of the Santo Domingo case in view, that country is reported to have recently rehowever, there seems to be no real reason for marked that under the new arrangement the doubting that control over and interference Dominican Government realizes from this 45 in the affairs of Latin American countries per cent, a larger sum than it received when its would be avoided by the policy indicated

The republics of Cuba and Pan-How ama enjoy their own independent It Works government, without interference ing in the Senate Committee on Foreign American states, and, last month, considera fiscal agent to collect the customs revenues, an alleged irregularity connected with paysuch agent to be the joint appointee of the ment made some years ago for a portrait of

Investigating the State "dollar diplomacy" in "substithe State
Department
tuting economic prosperity for
tuting economic prosperity for from us, while, at the same time, they have predatory strife" as a basis for the administheir financial stability protected and assured. tration of government in the smaller repub-It was principally the United States which, lics of Central America have gone far toward three years ago, aided Venezuela in ridding commending to the American people the herself of that international nuisance, General work of the State Department. The major-Cipriano Castro, who had successfully looted ity of Americans, we believe, will agree with the country for years. The rumor, last President Taft and Secretary Knox that "the month, that Castro was about to return re-field of diplomacy does properly include comsulted in the foreign holders of bonds and merce and the increase of trade relations." Venezuela herself agreeing that the United They hold, with the President, that "while States should prevent him from landing any- our foreign policy should not be turned a where near his native country, on the ground hair's breadth from the straight path of justhat he was an undesirable citizen. The tice, it may be well made to include active treaties with Nicaragua and Honduras are intervention to secure for our merchandise similar to, although not identical with, our and our capitalists opportunity for profitable treaty with Santo Domingo. The agreement investment, which shall inure to the benefit with Nicaragua was signed on June 6, and of both countries concerned." There has still awaits ratification by the Senate. Both been some criticism of the State Department it and the treaty with Nicaragua, now pend- for its course toward certain small Central Relations, provide for the appointment of able newspaper discussion was aroused over United States and the other nation affected. William R. Day, then Secretary of State (now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court). The Cases of Nicaragua and Honduras have These criticisms, however, have had nothing Honduras interest has been steediled to do with the investigation of the State interest has been steadily de- Department which has been going on for

faulted for years. Secretary Knox has se- some months. A standing committee of Concured the services of two American experts, gress has been investigating all the departwho have been retained as financial advisers ments of the Government, and the State by these countries. It is now proposed to Department has merely taken its turn. float loans to liquidate the foreign obligations. with liens on the customs receipts to secure ment is to enter into agreement with other Senator Bacon of Georgia) as "having the ooo. During the past two years a thorough

A detailed outline of the organiza-/ts them. The part of the United States govern- Organization tion and work of the Department, and Work recently issued by the direction governments whose citizens have bona fide of the Secretary, summarizes the origin and claims against Nicaragua and Honduras, and evolution of this branch of our governmental to arrange for the gradual settlement of those service from its beginnings down to the year claims. There has been some opposition and 1909. The growth of the Department, fola great deal of newspaper talk arising from lowing the normal development and expanthe fact that the banking house of J. P. Mor- sion of the country, is indicated by the apgan and Company has offered to finance the propriation made in 1791, the first year of its Honduran bond issue. Furthermore, a num- history, which was slightly over \$40,000, and ber of Senators regard such treaties (to quote that of the year 1909, which was over \$206,-



THE REAL RULER OF GREAT BRITAIN, WHO WAS NOT CROWNED LAST MONTH (The Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, the Premier)

which is not only in intimate relations with King Edward. in process of being changed. It is proper to pardoning power in the name of the King, drawbacks, the reorganized Department of Lord High Chancellor will appoint judges; Mr. State, in the opinion of an American expert Birrell will rule Ireland, and Lord Morley upon business methods, "so far from needing will govern India, all in the King's name, but much expert assistance, is in the position to by the authority of Premier Asquith. The real set an example as to fundamentals of organi- ruler of Britain will continue to be the Prime zation and methods for many large business Minister. Whatever prerogatives and rights corporations."

Crowning pageant. There is no feeling that monarchy people. They have the quiet, sturdy strength dominates the ceremony, as might be the case of the best that is in British character, and on in Russia, or even in Germany. We know the whole, are excellent types of the English

that the British people, in their ideas and mental attitude, are as democratic as ourselves. When, therefore, on the 22d of last month, George V. was formally crowned King of Great Britain and Ireland, with impressive ceremonies in Westminster Abbey, the many Americans and other foreign visitors who were present felt they were witnessing, not the official, formal confirmation of one man to rule over others, but simply a gorgeous ceremonial pageant on the part of a self-governing people to mark the induction into office of what one great Englishman has called Britain's life president. The reports of eye witnesses indicate that the multitudes of Britons present on that occasion also regarded the celebration chiefly as a gorgeous show performance. The religious significance of the assumption of the crown and the ancient custom of anointing a king has apparently been lost sight of in the pomp and pageantry of the ceremonial.

Englishmen themselves regard Significance the occasion as a public dedication of the sovereign to the service of the realm over which he nominally rules. In reality he will be the amiable and dignified royal figure which British sovereigns have been for a generation, with much less active power in the administration of government reorganization of the Department has been than that possessed and exercised by the effected, until it is now on a basis that makes President of the United States. Now that it possible to conduct, smoothly and effect- the ceremony of coronation is over, political ively, the foreign business, diplomatic and and other affairs will go on in Great Britain commercial, of the United States Government, as they have been doing since the death of The Premier, the Hon. twenty other American republics, but has at Herbert Henry Asquith, will be the real ruler its capital more diplomatic representatives of of Britain. He will continue to tell Parliaforeign countries than there are in any other ment, in the King's name, what it ought to capital of the world. Certain archaic meth- do, He will go on appointing officials, diploods of accounting have been in vogue in the mats, and ecclesiastics in the King's name. State Department. These methods are now The Home Secretary will exercise the King's note here that, despite its weak points and but by the authority of the Premier. The King George possesses, he acquired when he took the oath of office on the death of his Americans are always interested father. Undoubtedly he will make an acin the coronation of British sover- ceptable monarch. He and his amiable coneigns as a splendid, impressive sort, Queen Mary, are popular with their





Photographs from the American Press Association, New York
THEIR IMPERIAL AND ROYAL MAJESTIES, KING GEORGE V. AND QUEEN MARY OF ENGLAND, WHO
WERE CROWNED LAST MONTH IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY



Photograph from the American Press Association, New York
THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY TAKING THEIR USUAL CARRIAGE RIDE



Photograph from the American Press Association, New York

THE CHAIR OF STATE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY



Photograph from the American Press Association, New York

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, IN WHICH BRITAIN'S MONARCHS ARE CROWNED



THE EARL OF CADOGAN



THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND



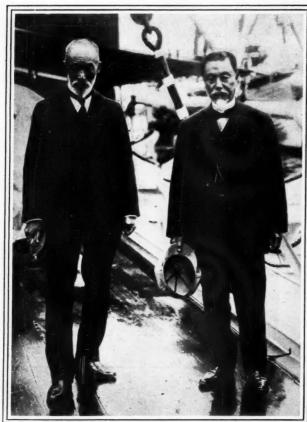
Photographs copyright by the American Press Association, N. Y.

THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON



LORD ROSEBERY

SOME OF THE NOTED PERSONALITIES WHO WERE SEEN ON LONDON STREETS DURING THE CORONATION FESTIVITIES LAST MONTH



ADMIRAL TOGO AND GENERAL NOGI, TWO OF THE MOST INTERESTING PERSONALITIES AT THE CORONATION

Crown Princess, made their visit late in May. imperial interest that effect the dominions. none more interesting to the world than the became one of the principal figures of the as the personal representatives of the Mikado. frid promised his hearers that Canada would

The Premiers of the five British nations spent all the month of June and the last week of May in consulting, with the Prime Minister of the Empire, on matters of common interest. This is the second conference between the legislative heads of Britain's self-governing dependencies. Canada was represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and two of his Ministers; Australia by Premier Fisher and two of his Ministers; New Zealand by Premier Sir Joseph Ward and one member of his cabinet; South Africa by General Botha, Prime Minister, and two members of his cabinet; and Newfoundland by Sir Edward Morris, the Premier, and his Colonial Secretary. The program of the conference consisted of discussion of a wide variety of topics; including an imperial interchange of civil servants, currency, and coinage; the Declaration of London; the All Red Route; the imperial wireless telegraph system; labor exchanges in relation to . the dominions; emigration

and cooperation between the lady and gentleman. The coronation cere- naval and military forces of the Empire. monies extended over all of last month and a It is a significant fact that the program part of May. There were many vast his- contained no reference to any preferential torical pageants, and the unveiling of a num-trade relations. The conference, early in ber of important monuments, including the its session, rejected the proposals of Sir Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Joseph Ward to admit representatives of Palace, which we described and pictured in the press, as well as that statesman's scheme our issue for last month Royal etiquette for the creation of an Imperial Council repreforbids the attendance of monarchs upon the senting all the "Britains oversea." Premier coronation of brother monarchs, and, there- Asquith offered, in return for the Imperial fore, the German Emperor, as much as he Council idea, to admit colonial Premiers to loves a pageant and a trip to England, was sittings of the Imperial Council of Defence, not present when King George was crowned. and a promise to submit to the High Commis-He and the Empress, and their daughter, the sioners and Agents General all matters of and were present at the unveiling of the mon- We have referred elsewhere to the prominent ument to the Kaiser's revered grandmother. part taken at the conference by the Canadian Many eminent personalities were present, Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who at once grisled soldier and sailor heroes of Japan, deliberations. In an address before the Admiral Togo and General Nogi, who acted, National Liberal Club, on June 20, Sir Wil-

give Great Britain without question all the benefits which she received from reciprocity with the United States. Canadian preference to the motherland had come to stay, he said, and Canada did not ask compensation from Great Britain. The next Imperial Conference will be held in 1915.

Declaration of The approval of the Declaration of London by the Imperial Council has apparently settled whether this agreement will be ratified by England. This Declaration, which contains a set of rules for the guidance of the International Prize Court, as established at the second Hague Conference in 1907, was drawn up by delegates from Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Japan, Russia, Italy, Austria, and Holland. It was intended to supplant the Declaration of Paris of 1854, the chief work of which was to abolish privateering. The present declaration settles the character of contraband of war; simplifies the rules regarding blockade; and provides for the universal understanding of the rights and obligations of neutrals. The point of contention with England has always been the question of the immunity of private property captured at sea in time of war. The Declaration concedes much in the direction of what Americans have always contended for, the absolute immunity of such property. Englishmen have always held to the other view, fearing that their food supply might be cut off in time of war. With her strong navy, however, England at war has really nothing to fear. When a neutral, as Mr. Asquith has pointed out, she would greatly benefit by it, since the amount of her food supply carried in foreign ships is comparatively small.

There are now, in the United British Kingdom of Great Britain and Census Ireland, 45,216,741 persons, or there were several weeks ago, when the census figures were turned in to the Home Office at London. Of this total England and Wales have slightly over 36,000,000, this showing an increase of slightly over 10 per cent. as compared with the figures of the preceding census. Scotland shows an inthan formerly, although rural depopulation same rate of growth as has obtained during



SIR WILFRID LAURIER, AS HE APPEARED LAST MONTH AT THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON

crease of 6 per cent., and Ireland a decrease of is still a serious issue in England. The popu-2 per cent. The report of the Registrar Gen-lation figures for the capital show that in eral in charge of the census notes two special greater London there are 7,252,963 persons factors. First, the excess of births over now living, an increase of 10.2 per cent. on the deaths, and second, the balance of emigra- figures of the preceding census. Comparing tion over immigration. Moreover, the coun- the relative growth of New York and London, try population has increased more rapidly statisticians are reminding us that, at the



THE CHANCELLOR OF THE BRITISH EXCHEQUER ON HIS WAY TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS (It is no disrespect to the British monarch to say that the democracy of England is more interested in Lloyd George and his social schemes than in the royal George who sits on the throne)

the past ten years, New York will outstrip London in three decades. The decrease in the population of Ireland is positive but slight compared with the losses sustained in preceding decades. The Emerald Isle has now only a little more than one half as many inhabitants as it had seventy years ago, when the total was slightly over 8,000,000. This year's enumeration, however, shows that the outflow of emigrants is slackening. Political and economic conditions are gradually growing better in Ireland, and the island is becoming more and more nearly able to support its population. In fact, population conditions of Ireland are more encouraging than those of Scotland, which shows a much smaller rate of increase than at any preceding census. The moral, says the London Evening Standard, is that the English are

becoming a people of suburb dwellers; the 'country,' in the old sense, is being depopulated; the villages are decaying; young men are leaving them, and the young women would do so if they could; the sturdy yokels, who drove the plow and dug the fields, are going off to America and Canada, or seeking employment in the big towns.

Parliamentary
The regular administrative work
Changes on the of constitutional government goes
Continent on so steadily in most of the
countries of continental Europe that, even
when unusual situations arise, the creak of



Photograph from Paul Thompson, N. Y.
GENERAL BOTHA, PREMIER OF SOUTH AFRICA, AS
HE APPEARED IN LONDON LAST MONTH

the machinery is not audible to the rest of the preparations of Montenegro of which Turkey ment's education bill. The first elections for trary, the Balkan question is not settled. the Portuguese National Assembly since the proclamation of the republic, were held on May 28. They resulted in the return of most of the members of the cabinet, and a general republican form of government.

note asserted, that necessitated the military ing knife could be most effectively applied.

world. The German Kaiser's first minister has been complaining. A similar communiof state, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, cation was sent to the government at Cethas increased his prestige considerably during tigné. Another note received at the same the past few weeks, almost redeeming the two time from the Bulgarian Government rerather sterile years of his premiership. He ferred to the killing of a Bulgarian officer in has succeeded in getting through the Reich- a frontier incident. The Turkish Governstag, the Socialists alone dissenting, the gov- ment declined to accept the Bulgarian version ernment's bill for recodifying the working- of the affair or to accede without examination man's insurance laws. He has also secured into the circumstances to the Bulgarian dethe enactment of a constitution for Alsace- mand for satisfaction and indemnity. This Lorraine, on an approximately democratic note was couched in peremptory language basis. The Berlin Government has indicated with a threat that a failure on the part of the to Secretary Knox that it would be glad to Ottoman Government to comply with its see the draft of the proposed treaty of arbi-terms and persistence in its attitude in contration which we have already submitted to nection with the question could not but the governments of England and France. produce a disagreeable effect on the relations The regular elections for the Austrian Reichs- between the two countries. Constantinople rath were held on June 13 and 20. The papers find a certain truculence in the tone general results appear to have been a gain for of the Bulgarian note not usual in diplomatic the moderate party, with a slight increase in documents and therefore not likely to produce the Socialist vote. On June 8 the cabinet of the desired effect. On the other hand the Dr. Schollaert, which has been in power in Bulgarian Government found itself, pressed Belgium since January, 1908, resigned, and by public opinion, easily excited where the M. Charles de Broqueville, formerly Minister Turks are concerned. An election is soon to of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, formed be held in Bulgaria. This may account for a new ministry. The cabinet of Dr. Schol- the activity of the ministry, which has been laert fell because of the opposition of the unpopular, and which is endeavoring to Liberals and Socialists to what they term the justify itself to the people. It would seem "pro-Clerical favoritism" in the govern- that, in spite of all assurances to the con-

Reduction of the British- duction of the army in India was Indian Army under consideration by the Britvictory for the republican régime. The new ish Government has caused some sensation assembly will contain only one avowed mon- in London. It drew forth strong remonarchist. It is expected that this body will, strances from the Times and many Angloat an early date, formally legitimatize the Indian correspondents in its columns, as well as from other journals, the supposition being that the contemplated decrease was to A serious situation arose in Turk- be made in the number of British troops ish foreign politics last month stationed in India. It now appears that it is threatening to bring about gen- only certain Indian native regiments that are eral European complications. It resulted to be disbanded, they having, it is said, fallen from the alleged assistance rendered by below the standard. Another reason is that Montenegro to the Albanians, who for some the British Indian administration has pledged months have been revolting against Turkish itself to effect economies in whatever direc-The opinion of the Ottoman press, tion is possible, this being rendered necessary which sets forth the point of view of Con- by the impending loss of opium revenue arisstantinople, official and popular, is quoted ing from the revised agreement with China. on another page this month. The tenseness of The fact that the Russian bogey is laid and the situation arose from the sharp, diplo- that no new external danger exists, while the matic note sent by the Russian Government recent concessions to the political aspirations to the Sublime Porte on May 24, in which an of leaders of Indian opinion appear to have explanation was asked of the concentration of allayed much of the unrest caused by the par-Turkish troops near the Montenegrin border. tition of Bengal, seemed to point out the It was the presence of this large force, the military sphere as the one in which the prun-



THE FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY WHO IS SHAH OF PERSIA

The present strength of the army in India is 318,000 men comprising 79,000 British soldiers and 35,000 Volunteers, mostly British, the rest being natives including reserves and Imperial service troops belonging to the ruling princes. London India, commenting on the subject, says that, as there is "official unwillingness to permit India to raise her tariff upon imports," some alternative must be devised which will incidentally have the effect of soothing Indian opinion, "already autonomy." The question resolves itself into one of finance, the one on the proper solution of which the maintenance of the British rule in India depends more than on its armies.

Last month the Persian Parlia-Training ment, the Mejliss, enacted a law a Shah of Persia General of Persia, "absolute control over finances and the appointment of an American him for the task of a master-builder—to build the commission of financial advisers, with Mr. edifice of a nation's prosperity.

Shuster at the head. Great changes have been going on, in recent years, in this land of ancient Eran. We have recorded, from time to time, the progress of constitutional government made at Teheran, and the main features of the economic advance of the country. More significant, as indicative of the modernization of the country, is the advance in educational methods. The old schools have been remodelled and many new ones founded. A convincing indication of the progressive policy of the new government in educational matters, is the liberal and comprehensive plan laid down for the training of the youthful ruler, Ahmed Shah, now in his fourteenth year. While the regent, with his Oxford training, rules during the minority of the youthful monarch, Ahmed Shah is preparing himself for the day when he will himself take up the reins of government. He is the first of his line to rule as a constitutional monarch, and he realizes the great responsibility that is to devolve upon him. An attache of the Persian Legation in the United States, who has had personal knowledge of the little Shah's character and attainments, sends us the following description on the way the young monarch is going to school.

A section of the imperial palaces is almost con verted into an educational institution where twelve young men, well educated in the different capitals of Europe, who serve His Majesty as chamberlains, instruct him as tutors in the many There are also other branches of modern learning. elderly teachers who train the Shah in the national and intellectual principles inherited from our golden past, thus combining in the development of his character that which is best and noblest in the old and the new. To nurture and develop the spirit of democracy in his nature, the Nationalist Party have selected some twelve boys of his age, somewhat militant on the question of fiscal from the various classes, to receive their education with His Majesty. This creates a spirit of competition which is the best impetus to progress,-not to mention the better result which is to draw him nearer and closer to the generation he will be called upon to rule.

When I had the honor of an audience, last spring, to take leave of His Majesty, I was introduced in the "Educational Court," where His Majesty received me while surrounded with his instructors giving to W. Morgan Shuster, the and personal entourage. The first thing which American who has been appointed Treasurer- struck me as remarkable was the total absence of the species called court sycophants. The whole atmosphere was one of calm dignity and purposeevery department of finance including the fulness, wholly free from that pompousness which collection and distribution of all revenues in tradition and custom are wont to associate with an the custody of the Treasury." We referred, Eastern court. One could see there a sacred spot some time ago, to the organization of Persian wherein a royal craftsman was passing through that period of apprenticeship which would prepare



RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From May 22 to June 20, 1911)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

May 22.—The House debates the New Mexico and Arizona constitutions.

May 23.—The Senate debates the resolution providing for the direct election of Senators.... The House passes a resolution granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico, but requiring them to vote again on certain provisions of their constitutions.

May 24.—In the Senate, Mr. LaFollette (Rep., Wis.) urges another investigation of the Lorimer case; Mr. Heyburn (Rep., Idaho) argues against the direct election of Senators.

May 26.—In the Senate, Mr. LaFollette (Rep., Wis.) continues his remarks in favor of unseating Mr. Lorimer (Rep., Ill.).

June 1.—The Senate votes for a reopening of the Lorimer investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

June 6.-In the House, the Ways and Means Committee reports the bill revising the wool schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff.

June 7.—The Senate approves the selection of eight members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, four Republicans and four Democrats, to conduct the Lorimer inquiry.

the wool schedule.

June 12.—The Senate passes the House resolution providing for the direct election of United States Senators, with an amendment giving control over such elections to the federal Government.

June 13.-In the Senate, the Canadian Reciprocity bill is reported from the Finance Committee. ... The House continues the debate on the Underwood Wool bill.

June 15.—The Senate begins debate on the Reciprocity bill.

June 16.—In the Senate, the Reciprocity bill is advanced to second reading.... The House continues the debate on the Underwood Wool bill.

June 17.-In the House, general debate on the Wool bill is closed, Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) making a final attack upon the measure.

June 19 .- The Senate discusses the Root amendment to the Canadian Reciprocity bill.

June 20.—The House, by vote of 221 to 100, passes the Democratic wool-revision bill.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-AMERICAN

May 23.—Mayor Gaynor appoints Rhinelander Waldo as Police Commissioner of New York City.

May 24.—President Taft refuses the applica-tions for pardon of Charles W. Morse and John R. Walsh, the convicted bankers. . . . Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, speaking before the Missouri and Kansas Bankers' Association, at Kansas City, indorses the Aldrich plan for monetary reform.





MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. TAFT AT THE TIME OF THEIR MARRIAGE

(The silver wedding anniversary of the President and his wife was celebrated last month at the White House)

May 28.—It is announced that the Post-Office June 7-10.—The House debates the bill revising Department will this year, for the first time, show

> May 29.—The United States Supreme Court upholds the Government's contention that the American Tobacco Company is a combination in violation of the Sherman law, and orders its dissolution.

> May 31.—Police Commissioner O'Meara (Rep.), of Boston, is reappointed by Governor Foss.

> June 1 .- At a caucus of the Democratic members of the House, the proposition to place raw wool on the free list is defeated and a bill fixing the duty at 20 per cent. is approved. . . . The Ohio Legislature adjourns. . . . J. Sargent Cram, a Tammany leader, is appointed by Governor Dix as a member of New York City's Public Service Commission....Joseph Johnson, Jr., is made Fire Commissioner of New York City by Mayor

> June 2.—Judge Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, states to the House investigating committee that he favors government regulation of steel prices.

June 3.-President Taft speaks in favor of the Canadian reciprocity agreement before the Western Economic Society at Chicago. . . . Chief Justice White appoints a committee, consisting of himself and Justices Lurton and Vandevanter, to revise the rules of practice in the federal courts of equity.

June 4.—Governor Tener of Pennsylvania appoints nine business and professional men as commissioners under the new Pittsburg charter.

May 27.—The Wisconsin Legislature approves June 7.—Judge Gary, continuing his testimony the final amendment to the woman suffrage bill, before the House committee, states that if Presi- and the measure will be submitted to the people.

of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company he never would have voted for the deal.

June 8.—A report of the Department of Agriculture indicates that a record wheat crop will be harvested.... Judge Gary, concluding his testimony before the House investigating committee, states that he favors federal licenses for corporations... A federal investigation is begun at Pittsburg into the alleged coke monopoly.

June 11.—Announcement is made that the Government will sell the monitor *Puritan*.

June 12.—An official of United States Senate is sent to Chicago to summon witnesses for the new Lorimer investigation.

June 13.—A special committee studying the rapid-transit needs of New York City reports in favor of dividing the proposed new lines between the Interborough system and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

June 14.—Charles R. Heike, formerly secretary of the Sugar Trust, testifies before the House investigating committee.

June 15.—Lowell M. Palmer, formerly a director of the American Sugar Refining Company, describes to the special Committee of the House which is investigating the Sugar trust the methods by which that corporation gained its power. . . . Governor Dix of New York signs the bill providing that foodstuffs shall not be kept in cold storage more than one year.

June 16.—Governor Foss signs the Massachusetts direct-nominations bill, applicable to all State officers, Congressmen, and legislators.

June 17.—The \$50,000,000 3 per cent. Panama Canal bond issue is heavily oversubscribed, the average price being 102.21.

June 20.—The voters of Trenton, N. J., adopt the commission plan of government under the provisions of the new law. . . The second investigation into the election of United States Senator Lorimer is begun by the special Senate committee.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT-FOREIGN

May 22.—Lord Lansdowne's bill for the reconstruction of the British House of Lords passes its second reading.

May 23.—The first meeting of the Imperial Conference is held at London.

May 24.—The Portuguese Government dispatches troops to the north, where serious outbreaks have occurred.

May 25.—Porfirio Diaz resigns his office as President of Mexico; the resignations of the President and Vice-President are accepted by the Chamber of Deputies, and Francisco Leon de la Barra is chosen Provisional President....The Turkish parliamentary committee recommends the construction by an American syndicate of a railway in Asiatic Turkey.

May 26.—Ex-President Diaz secretly leaves Mexico City for Vera Cruz, where he will sail for Europe.... The German Government's bill providing greater privileges for the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine passes the Reichstag.

May 27.—General Goiran is nominated by President Fallières as French Minister of War.

May 28.—The elections for a constituent assembly in Portugal result in overwhelming Republican victories, the Monarchists not voting.

May 29.—The British House of Lords passes the second reading of the Veto bill. . . . The Pope issues an encyclical condemning the anti-religious actions of the Portuguese Government.

June 2.—The British Imperial Conference recommends the ratification of the Declaration of London... Francisco Madero, Jr., the insurgent leader, starts from El Paso for Mexico City to confer with President de la Barra concerning the formation of a new government.

June 7.—Francisco Madero, Jr., arrives in Mexico City.

June 8.—The cabinet of M. Schollaert, in Belgium, resigns owing to friction over the Ministerial School bill.

June 10.—The Mexican insurgent leader, Madero, announces that if he should be elected President he would appoint Señor de la Barra as Minister of Foreign Relations and General Reyes as Minister of War....The Prince of Wales is created a Knight of the Garter by King George.

June 13.—W. Morgan Shuster, the American financier, is accorded full control of Persia's finances.

finances.

June 14.—Charles de Broqueville succeeds in forming a new Belgian ministry.

June 15.—At the Imperial Conference, in London, it was decided to consider the laying of a government cable between England and Canada, unless a considerable reduction in rates is made.

June 19.—The first Constituent Assembly of Portugal, consisting of 192 deputies, is opened.... King George's list of coronation honors is published.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

May 23.—Russia warns Turkey that the concentration of troops on the Montenegrin frontier is a serious menace to peace....The French troops arrive at Fez, meeting with little opposition.

May 24.—It is announced at Washington that Japan is willing to consider an arbitration treaty.

May 26.—Announcement is made at Washington that Russia will henceforth accord more liberal treatment to Jewish travelers.

May 28.—A Chilean mob at Iquique burns a Peruvian flag following the rumor of an attack on the Chilean consulate at Callao.

May 29.—Japan and Russia express a desire to share in the \$50,000,000 international loan to China.

May 30.—The Chilean Government makes a military and naval demonstration to prevent further attacks on Peruvians.

May 31.—The United States warns Portugal that ex-President Castro is organizing in that country a revolutionary expedition against Venezuela.

June 3.—John Hays Hammond, special ambassador from the United States to the coronation of King George, arrives in London.

June 7.—Germany warns France to respect the sovereignty of Morocco and points out the danger of a military policy.

June 8.—President Taft sends to the United States Senate the text of a new treaty with Nicaragua.

June 12.-France announces that she will deal

with Spain on the subject of Morocco without conferring with other European powers.

June 14.—Ex-President Castro, of Venezuela, is reported as being at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. . . . A shipment of 1000 rifles and 300,000 rounds of ammunition, billed for Honduras, is held up at

June 15.-Czar Nicholas of Russia visits the United States warships in the harbor of Cronstadt. June 19.-The United States Government officially recognizes the new Portuguese Republic.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

May 22.—A monument to Major Pierre Charles l'Enfant, who designed the city of Washington, is unveiled at Arlington Cemetery.... A gift of \$500,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made by T. Coleman du Pont, is announced.

May 23.—The magnificent structure housing the three branches of the New York Public Library is formally opened.... Serious strike riots, with fatal results, occur in Montevideo.

May 25.—The American battleship squadron, comprising the second division of the Atlantic fleet, is warmly welcomed at Copenhagen.... The General Education Board announces appropriations for schools and colleges aggregating \$634,000. . . . London's population is announced as 7,252,963, an increase of 10 per cent. in ten years.
...The battleship Wyoming is launched at Philadelphia.

May 26.-Pierre Vedrine, a Frenchman, wins the aeroplane race from Paris to Madrid; his actual flying time for the 766 miles was 12 hours and 18 minutes. . . . The city of Springfield, Mass., celebrated the 275th anniversary of its founding. . . Mobile, Ala., begins a celebration of its 200th anniversary.

May 27.-Rt. Rev. Edmund F. Prendergast is appointed Roman-Catholic Archbishop of Philadelphia.... The British cruiser Inflexible is seriously damaged by a collision with the Bellerophon, near Portland, England....Fire destroys the amusement resort known as Dreamland, at Coney Island, causing a property loss of several million

May 29.—The United States Steel Corporation meets the cut in the price of steel bars made by the Republic Steel Company and announced further reductions. . . . Nine persons are killed and many others injured in a head-on collision between passenger trains near McCook, Neb.

May 30.—President Taft, at the Memorial Day exercises in the Arlington National Cemetery, pleads for international peace; ex-President Roosevelt, at the exercises at Grant's Tomb, New York City, states his belief in peace but not in arbitration treaties that would not be respected.

May 31.—The Coronation Derby, King George and Queen Mary attending, is won by Sunstar, owned by J. B. Joel of South Africa.... The common stock of the American Tobacco Company drops 70 points on the New York Stock Exchange, following the adverse decision of the Supreme Court.... Seven persons are killed during a wind and rain storm in and around Cleveland.... Announcement is made of the execution of a \$600,000,000 first and refunding mortgage on the ent German mines that no deliveries will be ac-Great Northern and Burlington Railroads.... Professor Pickering, director of the Harvard Observatory, is decorated with the Prussian Order of England, suspends, the deficiency reaching more



CARDINAL GIBBONS AS HE APPEARED DURING HIS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION AT BALTIMORE

Merit, the third American to receive the honor. . . . 120 soldiers are killed or seriously injured by an explosion at Managua, Nicaragua, due to a politi-

June 1.—The National Liberal Club of London gives a dinner to Andrew Carnegie in recognition of his efforts to promote peace.

June 2.—The first American stock, Atchison common, is quoted on the Paris Bourse. . . . The Government cotton report announces the largest crop in the history of the country.

June 4.--A monument to Victor Emmanuel II, grandfather of the Italian King, costing \$20,-000,000, is unveiled at Rome.

June 5.-Eugene A. Nobel is elected president of Dickinson College.

June 6.—Fifteen thousand people, among them President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt, attend a meeting in Baltimore to congratulate Cardinal Gibbons on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the cardinalate.

June 7.—A severe earthquake felt throughout Mexico causes the loss of more than 1200 lives. . . . More champagne riots are reported in Eastern France due to a decree rating the Department of the Aube inferior to the Department of the Marne. ... American potash interests notify the independcepted which are subject to the super-contingent tax.

June 8.—The Birkbeck Bank, in High Holborn,

than \$3,000,000.... The American building at the Quito Exposition is destroyed by fire.

June 9.—An official temperature of 101.5 degrees is recorded on the street level in Chicago.

June 10.—Dean Ellen F. Pendleton is chosen president of Wellesley College.... The first two incumbents of the Kahn traveling fellowships for American teachers are selected (see page 47).... The American battleship fleet arrives at Cronstadt, Russia.... The battleship Frederick the Great is launched at Hamburg.... The one thousandth anniversary of the landing of Norsemen is celebrated at Rouen, France.

June 12.—The International Horse Show is opened at London, two firsts being won by Americans. . . . The sixth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance begins at Stockholm.

June 13.—The Gould interests bid in the International and Great Northern Railroad at \$12,-

645,000.

June 14.—Twenty thousand seamen go on strike at London, Liverpool, and other British and North Sea ports, demanding an increase in wages... Announcement is made at New York of the formation of the General Baking Company, a merger of twenty-one concerns in seventeen cities.... The entrance class of 249 young men is the largest in the history of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

June 16.—Ex-President Diaz of Mexico is officially welcomed at Vigo, Spain. . . . The Chinese railway loan is largely oversubscribed in London.

June 18.—The water level within the cofferdam around the *Maine* is lowered fourteen feet; most of the spardeck is visible and the first human bones are found.... Three aviators are killed at the start of a race from Paris to London and return. ... Two receivers are appointed at New York for the United Wireless Company.

June 19.—President and Mrs. Taft celebrate their silver wedding anniversary at the White

House, receiving 5000 guests.

OBITUARY

May 21.—Mrs. Williamina Paton Fleming, curator of astronomical records at Harvard University, 54. . . .Mary Huntington Cooke, one of the founders of Radcliffe College, 78. . . .Walter Angelo Powell, one of the designers of the extension to the Capitol at Washington during Fillmore's administration, 83.

May 22.—Sidney G. Ashmore, for thirty years professor of Latin at Union College (New York), 59. . . . Monsignor Dadolle, Bishop of Dijon

(France), 54.

May 23.—Nathaniel Wright Lord, professor of mineralogy and meteorology at Ohio State University, 57. . . . Charles F. Choate, of Boston, former president of the Old Colony Rairroad, 83. . . . Col. O. F. Nims, commander of the Nims Battery of Light Artillery (Massachusetts) during the Civil War, 92.

May 24.—Baron Desiderius Banffy, former Hungarian Premier.

May 25.—Anthony Howard Hinkle, a prominent Cincinnati citizen and philanthropist, 68.

May 26.—Brig.-Gen. John L. Bullis, U. S. A., retired, 70. . . . Israel M. Ross, a prominent railroad builder of Western Canada, 70. . . . Mrs. Mary Platt Parmelee, a writer of short histories, 68.

May 27.—Prince John of Denmark, uncle of the King, 86. . . .Solomon Woolf, for many years professor of drawing and descriptive geometry at the College of the City of New York, 70.

May 29.—Sir William Schwenck Gilbert, the librettist of "Pinafore" and "Mikado," 75.

May 30.—Brig.-Gen. Daniel W. Burke, U. S. A., retired, 70.

May 31.—John V. Clarke, president of the Hibernian Banking Association of Chicago, 48. . . . William A. Smith, president of the New York Stock Exchange in the '60's, 91.

June 3.—Rev. Dr. Arthur Tappan Pierson, editor of the *Missionary Review* and a noted Presbyterian authority on foreign missions, 74. . . . Arthur J. C. Sowdon, of Boston, president of the Episcopal Church Association for thirty years, 76. . . .Mark Bailey, for half a century teacher of elocution at Yale, 84.

June 4.—Col. T. M. Locke, chairman of the Texas secession convention which deposed Governor Houston, 87. . . .Gen. R. B. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, a noted prison reformer, 84. . . .Major F. A. Littlefield, a pioneer newspaper man of Utah, 74. . . .William Russell Dudley, emeritus professor of systematic botany in Stanford University, 62.

June 6.—David Frank Lloyd, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, 49. . . . Edward Harrigan, the noted old-time comedian, 65. . . . Prof. Edward B. Voorhees, president of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, 55.

June 7.—Maurice Rouvier, twice Premier of France, 69. . . .Rear-Adm. Edward D. Robie, U. S. N., retired, 79. . . .Henry Abbey, of Kingston, N. Y., a well-known poet, 69.

June 8.—Dr. Carl Beck, a prominent New York

surgeon, 55.
June 9.—Ex-Congressman A. C. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, 73. . . . Mrs. Carrie Nation, the militant temperance advocate.

June 11.—George Edward Matthews, editor and proprietor of the Buffalo Express, 56. . . . John J. Jenkins, ex-Congressman and former federal judge of Porto Rico, 67. . . . Robert Brown, secretary emeritus of Yale Observatory, 75.

June 12.—Prof. Davis C. Wells, of Dartmouth, an authority on sociology, 53.

June 14.—Johann Severin Svendsen, the Danish composer, 70.

June 15.—Hiram Corson, emeritus professor of English literature at Cornell University, 82.

June 17.—Carlo Leonardo Speranza, professor of Romance languages at Columbia University, 70.

June 18.—James Proctor Knott, ex-Congressman and former Governor of Kentucky, 80.

June 19.—George Wyckliffe McBride, former United States Senator from Oregon, 57. Rear-Adm. Cipriano Andrade, U.S. N., retired, 70. . . . Col. Charles W. Larned, dean of the United States Military Academy, 61.

CARTOONS OF THE MONTH



THE CORONATION OF GEORGE V, OF ENGLAND From Punch (London)

OH, NO; HE AIN'T SKEERED! From the Record (Fort Worth, Texas)

FNGLISH events of supreme interest or has called out the tribute reproduced above, importance are almost always signalized which is from the pencil of Bernard Partridge. by a dignified and appropriate cartoon in A series of pictures relating to the coronation London Punch. The coronation of George V will be found in our pages 25 to 27. At the bottom of this page are two cartoons touching on last month's phase of the reciprocity treaty discussion.

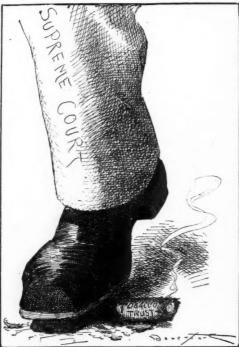


ENEMIES IN DISGUISE From the Evening Mail (New York)



HIS PIPES'S OUT From the Picayune (New Orleans)

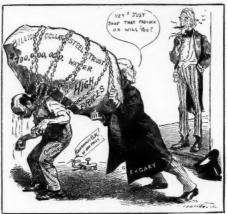
Four of the cartoons on this page refer to the activities of the Government in the regulation of "Big Business," namely, the Tobacco Case decision, the action against the "lumber trust," and the investigation of the Steel Corporation.



ANOTHER "BAD" TRUST From the Globe (New York)



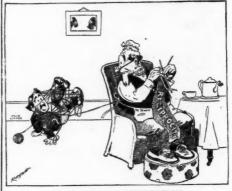
LIFTING THE BURDEN From the Globe (New York)



· A MODEST REQUEST

"I believe we must come to governmental control of corporations even as to prices." (E. H. Gary, head of the Steel Trust, before the Congressional committee)

From the North American (Philadelphia)



AN ANNOYING INTERRUPTION
(The Senate stops to debate the Lorimer case)
From the Evening Mail (New York)



BRYAN (TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY): "COME ON IN; THE WATER'S FINE" From Post-Dispatch (St. Louis)



"LET ME LEAN ON YOU, UNCLE SAM"

(Apropos of Judge Gary's suggestion for Federal regulation of steel prices)

From the Hendid (New York)



THE NEW ORDER IN MEXICO MADERO: "Behold, O Liberty, the torch I have lighted in thine honor."

LIBERTY: "See, then, that it shall be a torch, and not a fire-brand."

From the Tribune (New York)



DIAZ MAKING HIS GREATEST GIFT TO HIS COUNTRY
(Referring to his renunciation of the Presidency)
From the Herald (New York)



OUR NATIONAL BIRDS, THE DOVE OF PEACE AND THE WAR EAGLE

From the Spokesman-Review (Spokane)



JUST AMONG THEMSELVES (Democratic aspirants playing "nomination polo")
From the Evening Mail (New York)



ROOSEVELT TO TAFT

"Not for a minute would I think of beating you out of such a bully chance to die a hero's death. Up and at 'em! I'll avenge you in 1916."

From the Sun (Baltimore)



YANKEE DOODLE CAME TO TOWN, RIDING ON A PONY! From the Brooklyn Eagle (New York)

At the top of the page the cartoonist gives us a humorous version of the Memorial Day addresses of President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt; the next cartoon celebrates the victory of the Americans over the English in the polo matches last month, while the remaining cartoons relate to Presidential politics.



NAUGHTY BOYS
From the Journal (Jersey City)

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, BRITAIN'S GREATEST COLONIAL PREMIER

BY ALEXANDER HARVEY

ington which has become so capital an event for religious instruction to the priest of the in the history of the Taft administration.

Tory attitude to the United States which once familiar to him as the other. swayed patriotic Canada—Anglo-Saxon as well

have come into contact with the Canadian of literature which is called polite. mind can appreciate the delicacy of Sir Wilpersonality. Not to understand that is to the faith of his fathers. He was as regular in miss the central feature of the situation.

THE GALLIC GRACES

expression to the Gallic temperament of the he be at home or abroad, for he is Catholic to man is perhaps, next to a genius for states- the core, as were his parents before him. manship, the most splendid asset of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His perfect courtesy seems inherited, for his mother, who died when he was quite young, belonged to a French Canadian family in which fine manners were blended future Prime Minister of the Dominion was with a no less fine appearance.

THE career of the great statesman who for sessed came, like his good looks, from the so many years has held the post of Prime mother, who is still recalled in local history as Minister in the Dominion of Canada affords one of the belles of the province. The the best possible material for a study of that Lauriers belonged to the local aristocracy of reciprocity pact between Ottawa and Wash- rural Quebec. The boy went at an early age parish and by the time he was fifteen he had Sir Wilfrid Laurier, most illustrious of liv- made his first communion and been coning Canadians and the one colonial statesman firmed. Even then he had won celebrity for of international significance anywhere in the himself by a wonderful personal beauty and world, anticipated Joseph Chamberlain in a no less wonderful distinction of bearing. urging a preferential tariff within the British French was, naturally, his native tongue but Empire. Sir Wilfrid made an end of the as he neared manhood English became as

The college in his native parish of Assompas French. Sir Wilfrid taught the Dominion tion afforded him his academic training and to think nationally, to look upon Canada there he seems to have acquired likewise that less as a dependency than as a sister nation mastery of the technical side of oratory to with other dominions forming a great empire. which the French attach rather more impor-He won for Canada a real treaty-making tance than do Anglo-Saxons. Very early in power, independent of the government at life the youth learned that clearness of enunhome. Downing Street was slow in yielding ciation and that readiness of extemporization this last point, but, when it did, Sir Wilfrid which to this day characterize his public adtook instant advantage of it. The grand dresses. He went up to that alma mater of result is a renewal with Washington of reci- great Canadians, McGill University, while procity negotiations by which Sir Wilfrid yet he was the merest youth. Nothing always set great store, but which seemed at seems to have been alien to the genius of his one time broken off forever. Only those who mind, whether science, the arts or that kind

Wide as was his reading, however, and frid's task. His success is explicable only in eager as grew his intellectual curiosity, he the light of his incomparable and persuasive seems never to have wavered in devotion to youth in his attendance at mass as he has remained in the days of his greatness and power. Sir Wilfrid Laurier never permits himself to omit a punctual attendance at church on A graciousness of manner that gives fine Sundays and holy days of obligation whether

BRED TO THE LAW

By the time he had attained manhood, the a lawyer in Montreal. It cannot be said that Sir Wilfrid's father, the late Carolus Lau- his rise was rapid, but it was certainly steady. rier, gained local prominence as an operator in He displayed that aptitude for cementing land, but he seems to have achieved little personal friendships which has remained his wealth. What talent the young man pos- most wonderful asset as a political leader.

imputations discreditable to his candor.

BEGINNINGS AS A LAWMAKER -

His one difficulty appears to have been then bronzed by the sun and more robust in ap-

pearance than usual.

When Sir Wilfrid was thirty the legislature of his native Ouebec had long been a most which in Sir Wilfrid's case has not once been are never disconcerting to himself. interrupted.

they say in Canada, he knows everything.

A FRENCH CANADIAN OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOL

Obviously, Laurier did not emerge from that habitant or peasant class of French Can-

Handsome in his appearance, exquisite in his hour at a spinning wheel or a hand loom, manners, kindly in his bearing, the young weaving the homespun he wore. There were Montreal lawyer won respect for his sincerity other books in the Laurier home besides the no less than for his ability. The severest prayer book. The family tradition was, how-critic of Sir Wilfrid has yet to accuse him of ever, French. As a boy the susceptible Wilconcealing beneath a polished manner the real frid saw his native village a-flutter with the sentiments of his heart. A man may smile tricolor on more than one occasion. It was and smile and be a Sir Wilfrid Laurier without proper to cherish a tenderness of feeling regarding everything French, to echo or to anticipate, rather, the observation of Senator Dandurand: "France will not cease to be our mother and Great Britain our mother-in-law."

Not that Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself ever and since a lack of the robust constitution failed in a species of spiritual allegiance to the which was so precious to that other great land of his ancestors. He was, for all that, of colonial statesman and Canadian Premier, what French Canadians call "the English the late Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir Wilfrid school." In the words of a Canadian poet, Laurier has been forced by fate to look to his he was "for Britain, Britain," a cirhealth, which, while seemingly good at pres- cumstance not wholly palatable to Gallic ent, requires consideration always. When he souls like former Mayor Beaugrand of Monlanded in England the other day he was treal, who deemed Laurier an Anglomaniac.

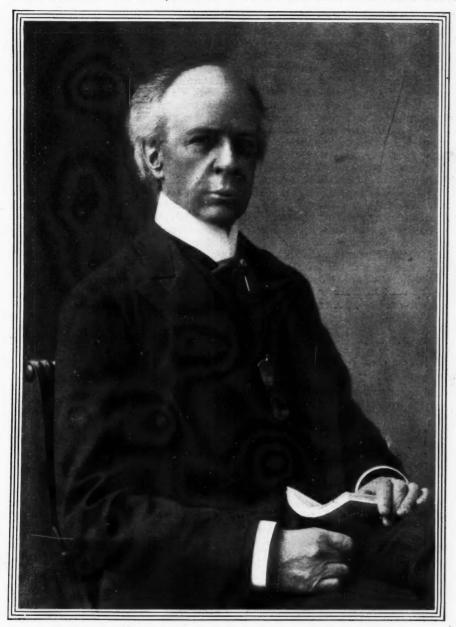
A KEEN SENSE OF HUMOR

No doubt it was Sir Wilfrid's sense of humor dignified but highly conservative body. His that helped his tact in so delicate a dilemma somewhat sudden arrival there as an expo- as his race and religion on the one hand crenent of liberal ideas created a sensation. His ated for his liberal politics on the other. For very first speech revealed an orator of genuine he has an inimitable humor-something quite power, but it suggested, too, the advent of a unlike the story-telling jocosity of the Amerirather heretical person. It was difficult for can politician, of course, yet absolute in its the French Canadians to understand the sphere and in every way as effective. His paradox of this personality, blending a fer- most exquisite device would be described on vent faith with principles that looked more or our side of the frontier as giving himself away. less like radicalism. A deference of manner Sir Wilfrid Laurier dearly loves to tell an less perfect than his, a magnetism less per- audience that whatever his opponents allege suasive, an oratory less obviously Gallic, against his case is perfectly true. Only the might have stopped that progress upward conclusions he draws from the circumstance

Nothing could be more characteristic of Yet he was a poor young man and he had this manner at its best than his remarks to the no influence. It was rumored that the Londoners, a few weeks ago, on the well-worn church itself regarded him with a certain theme of annexation. Many Britons had dubiousness. There were reports of one or come to him, Sir Wilfrid said, asking: "Pray two discussions—not to call them collisions— let us have your candid opinion. Are not with the Archbishop. More than once since the American people at this time coveting there have been reports of animated discus- Canada?" To which he retorted amid laughsions, not to say differences, between Sir Wil- ter that it would be surprising if they were frid and the Archbishop. The good God, as not. "It would be quite human if they did and certainly quite American, because every American knows a good thing when he sees it.

A THEORETICAL FREE-TRADER

Behold the young Laurier, then, a self-made ada which is described by so many tourists as man at the age of thirty-three, wedded ala social survival, an anachronism. His father ready to the Montreal belle, Mademoiselle did not smoke a pipe of reeking home-grown Zoe Lafontaine, and a member of what may tobacco, nor did his mother sit hour after be called the federal assembly of the Do-



RT. HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, PREMIER OF CANADA SINCE 1896

The first French Canadian to be Premier of the Dominion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now in his seventieth year. He was born at St. Lin, Province of Quebec, on November 20, 1841. He was educated at L'Assomption College and McGill University. Admitted to the bar in 1864, he became a Queen's Counselor sixteen years later. He entered Parliament in 1871. In 1874 he became a member of the federal assembly; Minister of Inland Revenue in the Mackenzie Ministry of 1877; defeated at the general election of 1878, but immediately afterward elected for the district of Quebec, East; and reëlected at the general elections of 1878, 1882, 1887, and 1891. In the last-named year he became leader of the Liberal party, which position he has held ever since. He became Prime Minister on the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper.

term "an imperial reputation."

realized that the new man was a free-trader- which has preserved it, and England, which a highly theoretical free-trader, it is true, in- has respected it." Perhaps, however, as the clined to academic application of the policy, London *Times* has said, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but still believing not at all in the efficacy of though the most distinguished representative protection for any purpose save that-if the of the French Canadians, is "too cultivated Hibernianism be pardonable-of revenue and accomplished to be quite a typical The authorized biographer of Sir Wilfrid re-spokesman" of a community which does yeals the statesman as favoring a moderate not invariably see the necessity of vaccinaprotection to facilitate trade in the peculiar tion and books.

circumstances of Canada.

FIRST FRENCH-CANADIAN PREMIER

To the Catholic clergy in the Dominion, my sunlight." modern France is certainly a hotbed of athebeen told could by no possibility help Sir Wil- now cherished on both sides of the line. the reflection forced upon him, as the London fortress, not a gun, not a soldier." Times drily observed amid the medley of compliments paid him in France, that as a French Canadian and a Catholic, he has no reason to prefer the rule of the French republic to that of the British empire.

minion. He was already famed as the most then and long before. He has emphasized brilliant orator in Canada, employing with the British connection ever since. Nor has equal mastery the two languages and insist- he lost prestige with his own race thereby. ing everywhere that his allegiance was to "The last gun fired in British America, in de-Britain. It was a new note for a French fense of the British connection," said Sir Canadian, but he sounded it high and clear. Etienne Tache years ago, "will be fired by a That, as was noted at the time in one of the French Canadian." Sir Wilfrid Laurier is great London dailies, proved the cardinal quite too urbane and affable to put the matdoctrine of his political creed and it gave him ter in that way. He never fires guns, even in what it is customary in England nowadays to his metaphors. The eeling, he has said, of the French Canadians toward France "hon-That reputation grew when Englishmen ors France, which has inspired it, Canada,

AN ADMIRER OF THE UNITED STATES

Now, Sir Wilfrid has never displayed the The rise of the first French Canadian to hold least hesitation in avowing that he is an the post of Premier in the Dominion was admirer of the American republic. "I am an hailed sympathetically in Paris, whither Sir admirer of the American people," he said in Wilfrid proceeded not long after his ministry a speech made so recently as last May in came into being. No one in England took London in the presence of the assembled unkindly, if we may credit the London Times, Prime Ministers of the British dominions bethe hearty welcome which, as the leading youd the seas. "I admire the great fight representative of the French element in the they have made in the past for freedom. new world, he met with in the land of his fore- I admire the great advance they have made fathers. Parisians were thought to be too in civilization. I love the United States." emphatic upon the theme of Laurier's descent He hastened to add that much as he loves the from Norman ancestors. Dailies like the Americans, he, as a Canadian of French ori-Figaro and the Gaulois hailed him as an ex- gin, loves Britain still more. Were the emplar of piety, of the type evolved by firm Americans to invite Canada into their union religious faith as opposed to the anticlerical- they would receive the reply Diogenes made ism so pervasive of late in the land of St. Louis. to the great Alexander: "Stand a little out of

Time was, Sir Wilfrid conceded, when ism and even an object of suspicion. French every American thought it the ultimate des-Canadians, in truth, know very little about tiny of the republic to embrace the whole conthe France of our time and what they have tinent. Sir Wilfrid thinks another ideal is frid in the capacity of mediator between is that we, the two nations which now share Quebec and the boulevards. He did not even the continent, shall give to the world the essay the rôle, although more than one Lon-spectacle of brethren living in peace. We don daily commented gloomily upon the have the longest frontier dividing any two spectacle he presented. He must have had nations. On that frontier there is not a

ADVOCATE OF PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS

Reciprocity has long been as blessed a word to Sir Wilfrid as was ever Mesopotamia to Such seems to have been Sir Wilfrid's idea another distinguished mortal. His labors in elaborated in the ablest study of Canada's was outraged by the perception of official great leader yet made, a two-volume work Washington's indifference to the Dominion alternative to Canadian entrance into a possible of a trade with Canada. She was long weak in

berlain's preferential tariff crusade was based would surely come. The Dingley blank wall unblushingly upon policies that took shape was high, to employ one of his own figures of originally in the brain of the greatest speech, but Canada would grow great enough colonial statesman the British empire has to climb it. He was taunted with opposition ever possessed. However, Sir Wilfrid never portrayals of Canada as Uncle Sam's dumping blinked the awkward fact that he rules a ground, but his only retort was a genial renewal new manufacturing country. He is a the-of reciprocity negotiations. His hour has come. oretical free-trader only.

THE LAURIER POLICY

markets within the British Empire. That is the British Empire. nearly all. The remaining part of the Laurier policy concerns us vitally. It is reciprocity, HIS INVITATION TO AMERICANS TO SETTLE IN of which Sir Wilfrid is the venerable Nestor.

RECIPROCITY'S CHAMPION

pact which signifies so much to President Taft territory in the great northwestern provinces.

the cause of reciprocity have been loving, and to himself, Sir Wilfrid has incidentally The long and tortuous negotiations instigated demonstrated the truth of the Italian adage by Sir Wilfrid between Ottawa and Washing- that time achieves the revenges of us all. Hat ton, the movement in Canada which the in hand, his emissaries went from Ottawa to London Standard itself concedes to have been Washington to experience only what they felt in favor of annexation to the United States, as humiliation and rebuff. Canada contemthe reaction from that disposition there, the plated American tariff policy as an offensive renascence of loyalty to Britain throughout weapon dragooning her into the union. Her the Dominion—these and kindred themes are Tories raged vainly. Their national pride from the pen of Mr. J. S. Willison, wherein "Sir market." Sir Wilfrid alone remained patient. Wilfrid's aspiration for a commercial alliance Again and again he told his following that the between Great Britain and her colonies as an great United States would yet learn the value United States Zollverein" rivets attention, the presence of her great neighbor. Her time, One fact emerges clearly. Joseph Chamthe Premier repeated in his mellifluous way,

Affectation alone could ignore the criticism provoked by Sir Wilfrid in the transformation of his ideas into actualities. It has been said of him, for example, that he has taken over, The personality of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, pow- and taken over with servility, the policies of erful as that is-it seems to have won him the that other great Canadian, Sir John A. Maclast elections—never transcends or strains the donald. It has been said of Sir Wilfrid that political policy to which he has adhered ever he is neither original nor constructive, but a since the day, fifteen years back, upon which mere imitator of greater men. He has he assumed the post of Prime Minister. That prated much of Greater Britain, complains policy has been called a national policy, a pol- the London Post, for example, but he has done icy of building up the Canadian state. The nothing to realize the imperial ideal. "He aims of Sir Wilfrid are to unify if not to amal- has led the way in loosening the bonds of the gamate the French Canadians and Canadians old colonial relationship, which is a necessary of Anglo-Saxon origin, to establish the eco- preliminary to reconstruction on the basis of nomic independence of the Dominion as against imperial partnership, but he has also exerted both Great Britain and the United States, to his unequaled influence to restrain the Canasecure for Canada the position of a kingdom dian people from attempting to face the full within the British Empire as independent, responsibilities of their new position." Thus let us say, as Hungary is of Austria, to erect the wrathful organ of British conservatism in a protective tariff wall of defense about Cana- London, vexed at Sir Wilfrid's refusal to tax dian industries as a basis for reciprocity nego- Canada in the interest of a fleet built in tiation in the direction of freer trade—let it be England and officered there. If Canada is to repeated that Sir Wilfrid is a theoretical free- help create a navy, it will be Canadian to trader—to span the Dominion with transcon- the last barbette. That is the essence of the tinental railroad systems, to develop export Laurier idea—an independent Canada within

CANADA

Sir Wilfrid has been censured, not only in Ottawa but in London, for having permitted no less than half a million American citizens In linking his fame with the reciprocity to cross the boundary line and settle on virgin

His retort has been spirited. If that be a loudest explosion. The Jingoes fumed. That says, and it will never be found therein that ished with them. a free and prosperous people ever thought of changing their allegiance. Not one word of political purposes, but they do not so readily all this, it must be conceded, carries convic- remember that the result of the last general tion to the Tory mind of Britain. The Cana- election in Canada was a decisive vote of dian Prime Minister is suspected of a new confidence in Sir Wilfrid. Machiavellianism. He does not value the unity of Britain.

A CANADIAN NATIONALIST

Canadian nationalism.

correctly or incorrectly quoted proved imma- associated itself with one of the supreme terial to the consequences-precipitated the diplomatic triumphs of the age.

crime, he avows himself doubly guilty, since wily leader of Canadian Conservatism, Sir he has not permitted the evil merely. He has Charles Tupper, took up the gantlet. There invited it. "We have said to them," to quote were some dire days during which it seemed his own words, "that if they would come over that the Governor-General, then Lord Minto, to Canada they would find land not only equal would dismiss the Laurier ministry. A disto but superior to that in the United States. solution, new elections, a cry "Britain, Brit-They would find institutions as good as ain!"—these were all in the air. What hap-American institutions, laws as generous as pened within the close circle of the Laurier American laws. They would find also, they, ministry in that distracted time no one has the proud citizens of the republic, that the yet ascertained. Certain it is that Sir Wilmonarchy of George V was just as democratic frid countermanded himself with all his own as the government of their President." Sir graciousness of manner and the crisis passed Wilfrid denies that there is any peril to away. The Canadian contingents departed Britain in this. Scan the pages of history, he for South Africa and the political strain van-

London Tories still recall the crisis, for

Whatever truth may underlie current rumors of an impending dissolution of the popular branch of the Canadian legislature, there is nothing in them to dash his mood of serene confidence. He is ready for another election. Heedless of insinuations in the opposition Sir Wilfrid has, to be sure, attained his sevenpress at home and in England that he is no tieth year. He faces it with a spirit of endurpatriot, no Canadian nationalist, no imperial- ance and with a patience that has been deist, no preferentialist, Sir Wilfrid refuses the scribed as bored as well as studious and reentreaty of London dailies like The Standard fined. Perhaps he lacks the physical vigor to have no more to do with a reciprocity pact without which oratory cannot command, but directed, if we may trust the Tories, against he has still the wit to make it charming and British unity and imperial solidarity. Not the fire to render it forceful. His courtesy is a few of his critics recall his determination to as exquisite as ever. His popularity was discourage enlistments in Canada when the never so assured. No hint that he is weary of Boer War was raging. That was, perhaps, the world political suggests itself in the light-Sir Wilfrid's one false step in the political ness of his platform manner or the dexterity sense. He had been sufficiently reckless to with which he contrives to turn every argudeclare to a journalist that the Dominion ment against reciprocity with the United would take no part in that war. His British States into a vindication of the good temper, imperialism kept strictly within the limits of the sanity, and the perfect comprehension of America and all things American but for The interview—whether Sir Wilfrid was which the name of Laurier would never have



KAHN FOUNDATION THE

FOR THE FOREIGN TRAVEL OF AMERICAN TEACHERS

BY NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

to-day is that which is bringing the various States. civilized nations of the earth closer together. Internationalism is in the air. Commerce and some of the most eminent of living Eurotrade, as well as the increasing number of peans. The Trustees of his Foundation in those who seek relaxation and enjoyment in England include the Lord Chancellor, the foreign travel, are steadily breaking down the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Avebury, and the old barriers of race and of language. The Speaker of the House of Commons. In Association for International Conciliation, Japan, the Trustees include the President of which has for its motto Pro Patria per Orbis the Imperial University of Japan and Baron Concordiam, represents a truly humane and Suyematsu of Tokyo. In Germany, the human philosophy of politics and of life. Trustees include one named by the Emperor, Each country will be the better and the richer one named by the Cultus Minister, and one for knowing more of its fellows and for being each named by the University of Berlin, the brought into more intimate relations with Technical High School at Charlottenburg,

To the agencies already established and in operation for bringing into closer contact and fuller knowledge the various peoples of the earth, a new one has recently been added which has peculiar merits of its own.

The successive Hague Conferences and the constant demonstrations of international interest and good will which have taken place in recent years both in Europe and in America have combined to produce a profound impression upon the mind and imagination of a citizen of France who embraces in his field of interest the whole known world. Albert Kahn is a well-known Paris banker. and man of affairs, amateur of fine arts and a lover of them, who has served as Treasurer of the Association for International Conciliation since its foundation. Several years ago, the thought occurred to him that it would be a wise plan to make provision for sending each year a few representative teachers to travel in foreign countries, to broaden their knowledge of languages, to widen their acquaintance and their sympathies, in order that they might come back to their several posts of duty with new strength and new inspiration. M. Kahn thereupon established in one country after another what are known as Bourses de Voyage, to be awarded each year to suitable persons, who use the money thus granted in travel.

M. Kahn has established funds of this character in France, in Germany, in Japan,

DERHAPS the most interesting and im- and in England, and during the past year he portant single movement in the world has established such a trust in the United

M. Kahn has secured the coöperation of



PROFESSOR JOHN H. T. McPHERSON, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA (One of the first two American Fellows on the Kahn



PROFESSOR FRANCIS DANIELS, OF WABASH COLLEGE, INDIANA (One of the first two American Fellows on the Kahn Foundation)

and the School of Fine Arts. It is the aim of

to the Trustees a written report containing the impressions and results of his travel, and these reports may be printed at the discretion of the Trustees. The Trustees chosen by M. Kahn in the United States are Edward D. Adams, Nicholas Murray Butler, and Henry Fairfield Osborn, of New York; Charles W. Eliot of Cambridge, Mass.; and Charles D. Walcott of Washington, D. C.

For American teachers the first Bourses de Voyage are available for the year beginning July 1, 1911; and the first two Boursiers or Fellows to be chosen are John H. T. McPherson, Professor of History and Political Science at the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; and Francis Daniels, Professor of Romance Languages at Wabash College, Craw-

fordsville, Ind.

Professor McPherson was graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1886, and received the degree of Ph.D. at the same institution in 1890. He has had a successful and distinguished teaching experience, first at the University of Michigan, and since 1802 at the University of Georgia. He is an admirable representative of the best scholarship of the Southern States.

Professor Daniels was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1895, and, after pursuing advanced studies at Harvard, had experience as a teacher at the University of Missouri, and later at the University of Colorado and Cornell College, Iowa. For three years past he has occupied his present post.

It is significant that the American Trustees, these Trustees to select as Boursiers or travel- in making their first appointments, have ing fellows, teachers or scholars who have chosen Boursiers or Fellows from educational shown marked ability and promise as edu- institutions in the South and in the Middle cators and who will enter into and appreciate West. The scholars who are associated with the spirit of the Foundation, and look upon the larger universities, particularly those on their travel as preparation for the perform- the Atlantic seaboard, have many more ance of high duties in the instruction and opportunities for contact with men and affairs education of youth, and not merely as afford- than come to their colleagues who are coning an opportunity for a pleasure trip or nected with institutions in other parts of the vacation. It is the suggestion of M. Kahn country. For this reason, if for no other, it is that the itinerary of each Boursier or Fellow highly appropriate that the choice of the shall involve an absence from home of at Trustees should have fallen on men who so least one year and shall include not only well represent the hard-working, conscien-Europe, but Egypt, India, Japan, and other tious, and devoted type of American scholar-Oriental countries. Each Fellow is to furnish ship as do Professors McPherson and Daniels.



GERMANY'S FIGHT FOR POWER

BY FREDERIC COURTLAND PENFIELD

NOT a few of the German Emperor's sub-regarded, the words "Made in Germany" now jects pretend to be amazed by his bring sleepless nights to industrial Britain. grandiose utterances, the repeated affirmais to-day the mightiest man in Europe.

ENGLAND'S GERMANOPHOBIA

The most striking thing viewed by the prate of the "German peril." student of oversea affairs is the steady ad-Germany long ago saw that Teutonic virility their determined enemy. and the stationary French birthrate would by 1915 secure two lusty Germans to the earth THE KAISER AS EUROPE'S "TRADE LORD" for every Frenchman. Rivalry of her former foe then ceased, and the brawn and brain of

At his breakfast table John Bull reads that tions of his unshakable will, and his confident Germany is ordering numberless Dread-appeals to the divine sanction. But, say his noughts. The evening papers have heavy admirers, these are permissible to one regard-headlines stating that Germany is planning ing himself as the instrument of a great and to convert Holland into a province for the crowning action which he is to perform for undisguised purpose of bringing Germany the lasting glorification of his country. It into striking distance of Great Britain, by is admittedly a master will that has raised commanding harbors and coast line within Germany to the position she holds—that of easy steaming distance of Albion. Alarmists Britain's foremost rival in sea-power and as parade circumstantial facts proving that a constructive nation. A critical study of Germany's activities at Borkum are transthis dominant person, whose divine right forming that Friesian haven into a veritable sway has for corollary the rattle of the saber, "Gibraltar," adding thereby to the chain of compels the belief that William of Germany North German ports bringing the naval power of the Kaiser a hundred miles nearer to England. "Borkum" was the favorite topic of the last "silly season" in London journalism, and all English papers spasmodically

Meanwhile Consols have been falling until vance of Germany in commercial and polit- the lowest value in seventy years was recently ical importance, and to admit this is to pro- reached; and in no similar condition of fear claim the Kaiser a national upbuilder of have the British been since the times of the matchless ability. Ever since his historic ambitious Corsican. Toy machines flying cablegram to Paul Krüger, England has had after dark have been deemed to be airships a worrying attack of Germanophobia. It —undoubtedly German—reconnoitering the used to be assumed that almost everything country, and every ignis fatuus has been the done by Germany was meant to awe and lantern of a German spy collecting informaovershadow France, and a generation of tion about British defenses. The great mass Frenchmen had this belief. But practical of Britons have the belief that Germany is

The probable fact is that Germany is but the Fatherland were stimulated to rear a na- a commercial foe, and relentlessly this; and tion worthy of a more conspicuous rival—the if tireless industry can bring it, the Teuton true object of German envy-the British designs having at'no distant time a share of Isles, from which a fifth of the globe is ruled. England's manufacturing and carrying trade. Upon this nerve-center was Germany's The purpose of every patriotic German seems covetous eye directed. In time the fact to be to contribute his utmost to dethroning dawned upon England, and from that mo- Britain's prestige as a business nation and ment she has been in a state of chronic securing it for the beloved Fatherland. Infear, with fright amounting on occasion to dustrial rivalry can be more drastic than panic. From rostrum and editorial column armed conflict, and it is Germany's vigor as Germany is pointed at as a country whose applied in workshop and every field of toil abiding ambition is the ultimate conquest of that is menacing the British Isles. Battle-England, and it is said often that the Hohen-ships and added naval bases are merely zollern is but biding his time for beginning means to a purpose—the exploitation of half operations to that end. Once only flippantly the world with German products; and the

can be but dwelling in a fool's paradise.

zation was being carried out has Germany more of the business of your continent!" fired a shot in real conflict since the present

trebled, and that the commerce of Germany China and Japan. has grown in a way having no continental is making the Fatherland great.

and nine times out of ten he captures them aptitude is the prerequisite of assignment first to foresee that China could not forever terest in Chinese business amounts to mania. resist the invasion of outside enterprise, and almost under his personal guidance the bankers and manufacturers of his nation have secured a footing in the Middle Kingdom that must grow to have enormous value.

imperial map he must perceive that the build up our resources," explain Berlin wiseexpand under his rule. The Kaiser shudders Trieste on the Adriatic, and including Palespermanently fixed. The Monroe Doctrine as the recurrence of seasons, and will probathe Western hemisphere. This is, perforce, and map-making. Should there be a parcel-

Briton, complacent in the belief that his more than annoying, although the sons of country is superior to any successful rivalry, Germany control numerous lines of trade in many South and Central American republics. As a phrase, "The Mightiest Man in In his musings over the Doctrine it is likely can be defended when it is recalled that the Emperor may say to himself: "Rehow the second William has vivified with venge I'll have upon the countrymen of commerce the political creation of his august Monroe by capturing every sort of trade; grandparent. It used to be the fashion to yes, I'll make Germany the workshop of the speak of the Kaiser as the War Lord of Eu- universe. To perdition with the Doctrine! rope, but in only a few uprisings where coloni- Keep your territory—I'll get my share and

The Trade Lord had always known that the ruler came to the throne. To a greater ex- East, teeming with humanity like ants, was tent than any other European monarch is he rich beyond the dreams of avarice, and had the exemplar of peace. He knows that the fruits packed the coffers of England and given domof thrift are better for national stability than innance in world power to the Britons. Conthe glories of war. Hence the proper descrip- sequently a legion of trade-getters was hurled tion is—and no designation can be more honor-five or six years ago upon Asia, and these able—that he is the Trade Lord of Europe. planted outposts in Ceylon, sent a column of Let it be remembered that under his rule bagmen to India and the Malay States, and nearly every industry has doubled if not placed commercial pickets everywhere in

It was discovered early that England held parallel. Suez Canal returns prove that the no title to Eastern commerce, and none that turnstile between Europe and the Orient is was absolute to that of Australia. Britons used by a growing number of ships under the following the time-honored custom of selling German flag, while under the British ensign goods of kinds that they assume foreigners they are yearly falling in number. The should have, the pliant and patient Germans Kaiser's people are progressing as the result are glad to furnish what the buyer prefers, and of determined industry, and it is a splendid consequently get many orders. It is understood fact that the artisan, and not the drill-master, that the Hohenzollern personally considers every diplomatic and consular appointment William is tireless in getting new markets, to the Celestial Empire, and that commercial from his British rival. He was one of the and each official knows that the Kaiser's in-

A GREATER GERMANY

Germany's colonies are unpopular at home, because of the yearly drain upon the exchequer. This fact, although unimportant, GERMANY OUT FOR THE WORLD'S COMMERCE when taken with the impossibility of territorial control on this side of the Atlantic, has Anybody may find reasons why William had its share in directing energy into channels seeks to make Germany important through of trade, for none other was open—and every commerce. Let it be admitted that he chafes progressive German knows that national at barriers and that there is a boundlessness welfare based upon commerce is aggrandiseto his nature. Whenever he consults the ment in its safest form. "We can now only frontiers are precisely those bequeathed by acres, "but the next generation will see a William the Great, and the loftiest ambition greater Germany, possessing in all probabilof a monarch is to have the national domain ity the Netherlands, striking southward to at the crowded condition of the earth in this tine and a considerable area in Asia Minor, as twentieth century, when most frontiers seem well." A larger Germany seems as inevitable prevents his having even a coaling station in bly come when Europe again falls upon war

loved Franz Josef, Germany's aspiration of of her country. access to the Adriatic may be achieved; and rend the Ottoman provinces.

the mouths of the mighty Rhine controlled by Germany proposed to Holland"-wrote Dr.

a small and none too friendly neighbor. It is easier to predict that at some time Holland will be governed from Berlin than to state how this is to be accomplished. Invasion would be resented by more than one government, but subtle persuasion might bear The late Dr. fruit. Emil Reich not long since had the temerity to assert that the time is not remote when Holland will be called upon to defend her title to vast Java against an Asiatic invader, and must have aid or lose her Eastern colonies. Alliance with Germany, he insisted, would preserve the integrity of the Dutch possessions, and the price would be Holland's acceptance of rule as an individual state of the German Empire.

DUTCH DEFENSES

The proposal that the Dutch spend \$18,-000,000 in coast defenses, while the frontier with Germany is undefended, has roused much com-

ment. Some British statesmen have asked the opinion of England at all in the matter. who is to benefit by the defensibility of Holland's coast, while others pretend to British and German Dreadnought fleets have heard of a "fatherly" letter from the Kaiser warning Wilhelmina to put her realm in condition to resist invasion from the sea. nought game," played by England and Ger-Failing to heed the Hohenzollern's advice, many. The press has been at it fast and furious these men of prescience claim, the Queen was since the mammoth fighting machine was percautioned that in the event of foreign war fected. For months the contest has been at

ing of Austria following the demise of be- Germany might have to take over control

Germany is not a government only knowing the Germanizing of the Holy Land may be absorption when territory is acquired. Each accomplished whenever the powers decide to of her twenty-six states to a considerable extent retains its independence. Bavaria, for With the Germans it is unpalatable to have example, has her own king, laws, and army. "If

Reich-"to become the twenty-seventh state of the empire, Holland would not be obliged to abandon queen, language, or laws. The Dutch would send deputies to the Reichstag, and Germans would be permitted to enter merchandise free of duties in Dutch harbors. Why should the Dutch consider such a union? To this there has been a strong answer ever since Japan's victory in the war with Russia. The matter borders upon the imperative."

Germany is spending enormous sums in improving her North Sea defenses, is fortifying Heligoland, and converting Emdennear the mouth of the Ems-into a harbor accommodating any fleet, thereby bringing nearer to the open sea the naval strength of the Kaiser. Germany has the amplest right to develop ports and fortifications within her border, certainly without consulting



EMPEROR WILLIAM II. AS A GERMAN CITIZEN, FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH

It is interesting to watch the "Dread-

white heat, in consequence of which much ink Russia or France a fleet would scarcely be papers and England is on the brink of order- pute, for the countries are allies. ing many of these leviathans, with countless and night.

the North Sea. England's fleet is the strong- a right to the North Sea. est in the world, while Germany's is but a poor second. Exactly stated, the present power of both navies is this: England has eight Dreadnoughts and Germany four. Of battleships of 10,000 or more tons displacement, population of Germany to be 65,000,000, exclusive of Dreadnoughts, England has indicating an increase of 4,500,000 in five forty-nine and Germany twenty-two. Of years and 20,000,000 in thirty years. Dr. armored cruisers—now regarded as adding Wilhelm Hübbe-Schleiden predicts that by very little to fighting strength—England has 1980 there will be 150,000,000 Germans. The eighty-four and Germany half as many; and present population of the British Isles is of destroyers England has one hundred and 45,000,000, which represents an increase of sixty-eight and Germany ninety-one.

coast, and with possessions throughout the behind—in one there is plenty of work, while universe, England's force could not be used as the other has an idle class burdensome to the a unit, as Germany's might. Hence, reason nation. Germany's increase of population England. When fighting strength is considities the purpose of the government to keep ered, it is almost overpowering to the intel- every patriotic man and woman at home to lect to learn that the German-Austrian alli- toil for the Fatherland's advance. In Engance means that 7,000,000 soldiers receive the land the newspapers are filled with adveris abroad that this command is given from Australia, and other colonies. Ten years ago

1888 the imperial fleet was insignificant. persons, and nearly all to America. His energy has raised the service to second place among the world's navies. With an mated at \$88,000,000,000, while fifteen years army of four million men—several times ago it was \$55,000,000,000. Recent Prussian

has been shed and many heartburnings occa-required. With Austria, likewise creating sioned in the British Isles. Believe the news- a powerful navy, Germany can have no dis-

"What is the purpose, then, of the navy guns to go with them. Never mind what the that Germany will possess by 1912?" ask Admiralty says, or what the budget permits, English writers. One of these declares that Fleet Street periodically sets out to create it is meant only for the North Sea, and there a flotilla that will brook no rivalry. Then the to be a menace to the British Isles. He in-German press explains exultantly what the sists that the ships are built in a manner pro-Kaiser is to do, and the program always hibiting their use in distant waters. "Yes," "sees" England and goes a ship or two better, concludes this alarmist, "Germany's fleet is besides increasing the caliber of the guns for the North Sea, and will there remain, and with each journalistic broadside. When these behind it will be everything needed for armastatements reach Albion the people can al- ment, docking and repairing." Possessing no most hear the din of German dockyards, water frontier save the North Sea and its working with "feverish haste" both by day connecting bodies of water, an impartial observer might inquire why the German Each power is fast adding to its sea- Government should distribute its costly fleet strength, and the Dreadnought type is in upon seas where the country can have but demand, as everybody knows. But con-little interest. But some British publicists struction proceeds normally on both sides of pretend to think that only England has

A GROWING COUNTRY

The recent quinquennial census shows the less than 11,000,000 in thirty years. In The cardinal point of interest in the naval Germany the demand for labor has practiprogram of the countries is this: England has cally checked emigration, while the reverse ten Dreadnoughts under construction, while is the case in great Britain. As might be Germany is building nine, and debating the expected, partisans of protection point to wisdom of ordering more. Some critics con- Germany as progressing by leaps in all matetend that, Great Britain being practically all rial ways, while Free Trade England falls the experts, Germany already is a match for will soon be at the rate of a million a year, and word of command in German. And the idea tisements encouraging migration to Canada, German emigration was about 121,000 souls When William II. came to the throne in annually; last year it was scarcely 25,000

Germany's national wealth is now estigreater than England's home force—experts statistics indicate that the aggregate taxable claim that in the event of hostilities with incomes of less then \$750 a year have risen

in 1910—an increase of 150 per cent. in fifteen intelligence of the husbandman as well. years. Savings bank deposits have expanded Germany's exports last year were valued at in fifteen years from \$1,125,000,000 to up- \$1,750,000,000; a dozen years ago they were ward of \$3,000,000,000, and it is held that \$701,500,000. Notwithstanding this showing the average wage has risen in ten years from the balance of trade is against the country; \$186.50 to \$256.25. This improvement is for last year's imports were \$914,000,000 38 per cent., while cost of living has advanced greater than those of twelve years ago. It about 25 per cent. The income tax in 1895 should be borne in mind that as a nation produced \$38,000,000, while last year it was growing in population, whose keynote is \$73,000,000.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING

about by developing manufacturing, the use tial rates in subsidized bottoms. The realm of machinery and chemical fertilizers is win- is hungry for trade, that is apparent to ning from the soil a bounty greater than any observer, and is being made rich by the a quarter of a century ago, when the country multiplicity of things "Made in Germany." numbered eight or ten million more agriculpeople each, while Cologne boasts of 500,000. industry and enterprise. Germany to-day is noisy with industry, with skies overhung with mantles of smoke from the chimneys of furnaces, chemical works, porcelain factories, and manufacturing plants of every kind.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

largely been deserted by the young of the 23,000,000 leaflets and 2,500,000 pamphlets. farmer class for factory employment in the The Socialist party has many representatives towns. The Rhenish-Westphalian coal and in the Reichstag who attack any measure iron district attracts labor from Posen, while deemed to be super-monarchical. In the thousands of Russian and Galician Poles Prussian Diet a Socialist member has recently yearly cross the frontier to secure a summer's said that matters were developing in a way work in the eastern provinces. Italians and making it possible for the German crown to Croatians are drawn in numbers to Germany. be swept away in a night, as was the case in where their toil finds liberal compensation. Portugal. The German Chancellor has seen Rural prosperity in the past twelve years is fit to warn the more radical exponents of reflected in a threefold increase in land value. socialism that they would be held to account An American economist said recently that if for excesses resulting from their teachings. the farmers of the United States could raise crops as prolific as the Germans do, that homogeneous, while Britain is rent by na-Uncle Sam would be a billion dollars richer tional indecision and political forebodings. each year. This praise was meant to apply Germany's imperial policy seems remarkably

from \$775,000,000 in 1895 to \$1,900,000,000 not alone to the soil of Germany but to the

manufacturing, the bringing in of raw materials to be fabricated is enormous. Shipping under the German flag has in a quarter of a century developed sevenfold, and 64 per While economic success has been brought cent. of the sea freight is carried at preferen-

There is constant discussion as to whether turists. In many progressive countries the German prosperity is due to the tariff policy movement of humanity is away from the soil. of protection. Some English pamphleteers This is manifested in Germany by the fast- insist that facts are habitually perverted in expanding population of urban communities. the Fatherland's statistics. More than one With its environs Berlin has close upon Fleet Street writer, conceding the genuine-3,000,000 inhabitants, and offers advan-ness of German upbuilding, mourns because tages that a generation since were unthought Britain is falling behind owing to her retenof. Hamburg has 1,000,000 people. Here tion of free trade. Others argue that progas about Bremen, what were green fields a few ress in Germany, where every man has been years ago are now harbor basins, and the a trained soldier or sailor, is largely due to the quays of these ports possess every modern conscription rule, while lagging England has appliance for loading and unloading vessels. volunteer enlistment. The discipline of Ger-Munich, Dresden, and Leipsic have 600,000 many, argue these critics, permanently rouses

SOCIALISTIC PROPAGANDA

Germany's curse seems to be socialism, spreading so rapidly that many statesmen are apprehensive of the length to which it may go. Its spread in 1910 was greater than ever. During the year the Socialists held In Prussia the northeastern provinces have thirty thousand meetings, and distributed

Save for socialism, the German nation is

with "ever ready" for its watchword.

BRITISH "MUCK-RAKING" IN GERMANY

delegations to Germany to investigate mate- horseflesh merchants. These produced an rial conditions has been the fashion. Politi- outburst of righteous indignation. About cal parties and leagues and societies advo- a hundredth part of the meat eaten in Gercating this or that have had inquisitors many is horseflesh. It is sold openly as such, ransacking the Fatherland from frontier to and it is held to be wholesome and palatable, frontier, and their findings have been em- and is rigidly inspected by health officials.

bodied in tons of reports, some instructive, but most of them unconvincing

and stupid.

Hundreds of "Free Trade Leaguers" and "Tariff Trippers" have sought the secret of German prosperity, and their junketings have produced deductions wonderfully expressed. As might have been expected, the predilections of the visitors have found ample support as a consequence of the investigation. Free-traders discovered that Germany was not prospering because of protection, and vice versa. Employers of labor invariably learned that the toiling

DESARMEMENTS

THE ANGLO-GERMAN RACE FOR NAVAL SUPREMACY (The question of precedence before the door of the Temple of Disarmament) From Kalem (Constantinople)

Nearly every delegate published his "report," would have the greatest material value, believed they saw, but one tripper tersely told the Anglo-Japanese treaty soon to expire, what he did not see, and this was the best the most brilliant achievement open to report of the avalanche. Here is what he British statesmanship would surely be the said of Germany: "No unemployed standing securing of an alliance with the rival across at street corners. No drunkenness or brawl- the North Sea whose progress is astonishing ing. No hooliganism. No slums of poverty the world-Germany.

continuous. Its exponents work consecu- as in England. No discourtesy. No begging tively, strenuously, unobtrusively—theirs is or hawking. No deformed persons. No land the Bismarckian policy of blood and iron, out of cultivation. No ragged children. No late trains."

The alarming discovery was made that thousands of poor subsist in part on horseflesh and to prove the horror scores of investigators The sending of British commissions and brought home the public advertisements of

> Probably every continental country has people who eat horseflesh, on account of its cheapness—in Germany it sells at eight or ten cents a pound. Other British investigators pounced upon the black bread as unfit for human beings, comparing it detrimentally with the armor-coated loaves of rural England.

> One cannot know the conditions and ambitions of Germany and Great Britain-each fighting to the point of desperation for power and trade-without perceiving the enormous mutual advantage that would accrue could a treaty of amity and commerce

classes were poorer paid and worked more between the two be brought about. Such hours than at home. In fact, every investiga- an alliance, with immediate cessation of tor seemed to discover what he wished to find. expenditure over sea-power agreed upon, with the result that England has had a plague besides practically insuring the peace of of leaflets. Hundreds described what they Europe and Asia for years to come. With





SIGNAL CORPS RECONNOITERING AT FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

THE SIGNAL CORPS IN THE CIVIL WAR

BY A. W. GREELY

(Major-General United States Army)

[Following is the account of the Signal Service operations of the Civil War especially prepared by General Greely for the "Photographic History of the Civil War" and this magazine. It is the seventh article in our anniversary series and is illustrated entirely from war-time photographs.—The Editor.]

NO other arm of the military services dur- in the Federal army in face of corporation curiosity and interest which surrounded the adverse attacks it ultimately demonstrated Signal Corps. To the onlooker the mes- its intrinsic merits. Denied a separate orsages of its waving flags, its winking lights ganization until the war neared its end, the and its rushing rockets were always mystic corps suffered constantly from strife and disin their language, while their tenor was often sensions in Washington, its misfortunes culfraught with thrilling import and productive minating in the arbitrary removal of its first of far-reaching effects.

was tested first in border warfare against cient services of its patriotic men and officers hostile Navajos; afterward, the quick-witted in the face of the foe were of such striking soldiers of both the Federal and Confederate military value as to gain the confidence and armies developed portable signaling to great win the commendation of the most distinadvantage. The invention of a noncom- guished generals. batant, Surgeon A. J. Myer, it met with in- Major Myer began work in 1861, at different reception and evoked hostility in Georgetown, District of Columbia, with its early stages. When the stern actualities small details from the volunteers, though of war were realized its evolution proceeded the corps eventually numbered about three

ing the Civil War excited a tithe of the and departmental opposition, yet despite all two chiefs. Thus its very existence was The signal system, an American device, threatened. Nevertheless, the gallant, effi-

life. As a result of degradation in rank ing the end of a word, two the end of a seneleven detailed officers declined commissions tence, and three the end of a message. or resigned after acceptance. Colonel Myer, the inventor and organizer of the service, had his commission vacated in July, 1864, and his successor, Colonel Nicodemus, was summarily dismissed six months later, the command then devolving on Colonel B. F. Fisher, who was never confirmed by the Sen-That a Corps so harassed should constantly distinguish itself in the field is one of the many marvels of patriotism displayed by the American soldier.

Signal messages were sent by means of flags, torches or lights, by combinations of three separate motions. The flag (or torch)

Copyright, 1911, by The Review of Reviews Company CONFEDERATE SIGNALMEN IN '61 AT CHARLESTON, S. C. (The Confederate Signal Service was first in the field)

hundred officers and twenty-five hundred was initially held upright: "one" was inmen. Authorized as a separate Corps by dicated by waving the flag to the left and the Act of Congress, approved March 3, returning it from the ground to the upright 1863, its organization was not completed position; "two" by a similar motion to the until August, 1864. The outcome was an right, and "three" by a wave (or dip) to the embodiment of the army aphorism that front. Where a letter was composed of sev-"One campaign in Washington is worth two eral figures the motions were made in rapid in the field." More than two thousand sig- succession without any pause. Letters were nal men served at the front, of whom only separated by a very brief pause, and words nine were commissioned in the new Corps, or sentences were distinguished by one or while seventeen were appointed from civil more dip motions to the front, one, signify-

SIGNAL ALPHABET, AS USED LATE IN THE WAR

A- 11	G-1122	M-2112	S- 121	Y- 222
B-1221	H- 211	N- 22	T- 1	Z-1111
C- 212	I- 2	0- 12	U- 221	&-2222
D- 111	J-2211	P-2121	V-2111	tion-222I
E- 21	K-1212	Q-2122	W-2212	ing-1121
F-1112	L- 112	R- 122	X-1211	ed-1222

		Wait a moment.
2-21112	=	Are you ready?

3-11211 = I am ready.

4—11121 = Use short pole and small flag. 5—11112 = Use long pole and large flag.

6-21111 = Work faster.

7-22111 = Did you understand?

8-22221 =Use white flag. 9-22122 = Use black flag.

o-IIIII = Use red flag.

CODE SIGNALS

3 = "End of word." 33 = "End of sentence." 333 = "End of message." 121212 = "Error." 11,11,11,3 = "Message received (or understood)." Constant and unbroken waving = "Attention, look for signals."

To hasten work there were many abbreviations, such as: A = "After"; B = "Before"; C = "Can"; Imy="Immediately"; N = "Not"; Q = "Quiet"; R = "Are"; U = "You," and Y = "Why."

When using Coston marine night signals there were more than twenty combinations of colored lights which permitted an extended system of prearranged signals. White rockets (or bombs) = one; red = two, and green = three. White flags with a red center were most frequent, though with snow a black flag was used and with varying background the red flag was seen farther.

CIPHER SIGNALING

To secure secrecy all important messages were enciphered by means of a cipher disk. Two concentric disks, of unequal size and revolving on a central pivot, were divided along their outer edges into thirty equal compartments. The inner and smaller disk



SIGNAL OFFICER PIERCE RECEIVING A MESSAGE FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN AT THE ELK MOUN-TAIN STATION, AFTER THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

bers to be sent. By the use of prearranged front, speeding stirring orders of advance, keys, and through their frequent inter- conveying warnings of impending danger,

contained in its compartments letters, ter- In every important campaign and on minations, word pauses, etc., while the outer, every bloody ground, the red flag of the Siglarger disk contained groups of signal num- nal Corps flaunted defiantly at the forechange, the secrecy of messages thus en-ciphered was almost absolutely insured. They were seen on the advanced lines of Allatoona, in Sherman's march to the sea, good-fellowship that was often lacking in and with Grant's victorious army at Ap- Washington. pomattox and Richmond. They spoke aided Farragut when forcing the passage of with the navy and thus insuring that co-Mobile Bay.

HAZARDS OF THE SERVICE

suffer such disproportionate casualties— army and the heavy guns of the navy. killed, wounded and captured? Sense of

nal training school at Georgetown, D. C.

In view of modern knowledge and prac-

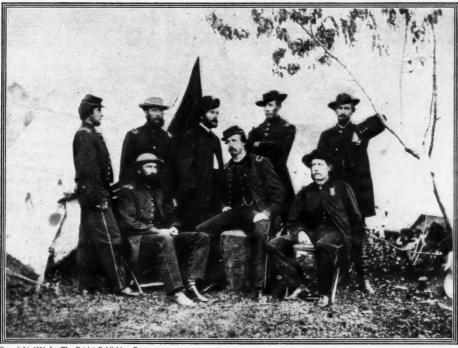
tion for field telegraph lines.

Yorktown, Petersburg and Richmond, in the Corps of such lines "as an interference with saps and trenches at Charleston, Vicksburg a part of the Signal Corps' legitimate duties," and Port Hudson, at the fierce battles of caused him to be placed on waiting orders, Chickamauga and Chancellorsville, before while all field trains were ordered to be the fort-crowned crest of Fredericksburg, turned over to the civilian force. It may be amid the frightful carnage of Antietam, on added that both organizations in the field Kenesaw Mountain deciding the fate of coöperated with a degree of harmony and

Skilled parties were thus available for silently to Dupont along the dunes and the Peninsula campaign of 1862, where sounds of Carolina, sent word to Porter McClellan utilized them, strictly army work clearing the central Mississippi River, and being supplemented by placing signal officers operation vitally essential to success. Not only was military information efficiently collected and distributed, but at critical junctures McClellan was able to control the fire Did a non-combatant corps ever before direction of both the field artillery of the

At Yorktown coigns of vantage were occuduty, necessity of exposure to fire, and im- pied in high trees and on lofty towers, whence portance of mission were conditions incom- messages were sent to and fro, especially patible with personal safety—and the Signal those containing information of the position Corps paid the price. While many found their and movements of the enemy, which were fate in Confederate prisons, the extreme dan- discerned by high-power telescopes—an imporger of signal work when conjoined with stubtant duty not always known or appreciated. born adherence to outposts of duty is force- Often their work drew the Confederate artilfully evidenced by the fact that the killed of the lery and sharpshooters' fire, of unpleasant Signal Corps were 150 per cent. of the wounded, accuracy. The saving of Franklin's com-as against the usual ratio of 20 per cent. mand at West Point, after the evacuation of The Confederates were first in the field, for Yorktown, was in large part due to the effi-Beauregard's report acknowledges the aid renciency of the Signal Corps. Finding himself dered his army at Bull Run by Captain vigorously attacked by a superior force, E. P. Alexander, a former pupil of Myer. Franklin ordered his signal officer to call up McDowell was then without signalmen, and the fleet just appearing. Quickly placing so could neither communicate regularly with his signalman in a high tree, the flag was Washington nor receive word of the vitally frantically waved, the steady approach of important dispatch from Patterson at Har- the foe inciting action. A keen-sighted sigper's Ferry telling of Johnston's departure to nal officer was alert on the gunboat, and, reënforce Beauregard at Manassas, which catching sight of the flag, answered. In a should have obviated the battle. Major few minutes Franklin's request that the Myer was quick, however, to establish a sig- woods be shelled was so efficiently carried out as to save the day for the Federal army.

Valuable as was the work before Richtice, it seems almost incredible to note that mond, under fire, in reconnoitering and in the Secretary of War disapproved in 1861 cooperation with the Military Telegraph the recommendation made by Major Myer, Service, it proved to be indispensable to the Signal Officer of the Army, for an appropria- success of McClellan in changing his base from York River to James River-its impor-While efforts to obtain, operate and im- tance culminating at Malvern Hill. It will prove such lines were measurably successful be recalled that the Seven Days' Battle on the part of the army, they were strenu- ended with the bloody struggle on the banks ously opposed by the civilian telegraph cor- of the James, where the use of the Signal porations so potent at the War Department. Corps enabled McClellan to transform im-Active protests proved unavailing and in- pending defeat into successful defense. When jurious. Colonel Myer's circular in 1863 de- the vigorous Confederate attack at Malvern scribing the systematic attempts of the Hill threatened the rout of the army, Mccivilian organization to deprive the Signal Clellan was aboard the United States Steam-



SIGNAL CORPS OFFICERS, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, OCTOBER, 1863

(Among these officers are General [then Captain] Charles E. Davis [leaning on peach-tree] and Captain P. A. Taylor, Captain Fountain Wilson, Lieutenant A. B. Capron [afterward Member of Congress] and Lieutenant G. J. Clarke, all members of the Signal Corps)

ship Galena, whose army signal officer in-later enabled McClellan to establish a netsages flagged from the army. McClellan to the victory of South Mountain. the shore.'

noted the objective points of their march. strong force in that direction. Notifying Washington of the invasion, al- At Fredericksburg flag-work and telethough unprotected he held his station to the scopic reconnoitering were supplemented by last and was finally captured by the Southern the establishment of a field telegraph line troops. The reoccupancy of Sugar Loaf a week connecting army headquarters with Frank-

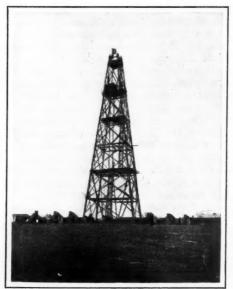
formed him of the situation through mes- work of stations, whose activities contributed

was thus enabled not only to give general As Elk Mountain dominated the Valley orders to the army then in action, but was of the Antietam, it was occupied only to also able to direct the fire of the fleet, which find that the dense woods on its summit cut had moved up the James for coöperation, off all view. However, energetic action soon most efficiently. The signal officers with the cleared a vista, known by the soldiers as army sent such messages as: "Fire one mile McClellan's Gap, through which systematic to the right. Fire low into the woods near telescopic search revealed all extended movements of the foe. The busy axe furnished Lee's invasion of Maryland in 1862 would material for a rude log structure, from the have been a complete surprise, except for summit of which messages of great importhe watchful vigilance of a signal officer of tance, on which were based the general disthe Signal Corps, Lieutenant Miner, who position of our troops, were sent. Among occupied Sugar Loaf, the highest point in such messages is a report of the retreat Maryland. From this lofty station were vis- of Lee's wagon-train toward Shepherdstown ible the more important fords of the Potomac, Ford. Again the reënforcement of A. P. with their approaches on both sides of the Hill's division from Harper's Ferry was river. Miner detected the Confederate ad- noted and word sent to Burnside: "Look vance guard, the train movements, and well to your left. The enemy are moving a

steeple. One station near a field hospital Sheridan. Longstreet, Lieutenant-General." was under fire, which killed about twenty ging to save the lives of the wounded.

Sergeants Gustavus Lehlback and Williams tance of this information is apparent, yet with the cable of the field telegraph train was Early took the Union army completely by one of the incidents of Banks' Ford, while surprise three days later, at daybreak of the breaking down of a bridge would have October 19th, though the tide of morning entailed further disaster and a rout after defeat was turned to evening victory Chancellorsville had it not been possible to under the inspiration of Sheridan's matcharrange for holding a position pending repairs. less personality.

A most important part of the Signal Corps duty was the interception and translation of Gettysburg, one of the decisive battles of messages interchanged between the Confed- the world, that the Signal Corps rendered erate signalmen. Perhaps the most notable services of incalculable value, exceeding the of such achievements occurred in the Shen-more spectacular work at Allatoona. andoah Valley in 1864. On Massanutten, June 24, 1863, Lieutenant Fisher reported or Three Top Mountain, was a signal station from the signal station at Maryland Heights: which kept Early in touch with Lee's army "Large trains are crossing at Sharpsburg. to the southeastward, near Richmond, and Artillery and general trains are passing near which the Federals had under close watch. Charlestown toward Shepherdstown." Late in the evening of October 15th, a keen- was the advance column of Lee's second eyed lieutenant noted that "Three Top" invasion, which proved to be the turning was swinging his signal torch with an un-point of the war. Hooker, then in comwonted persistency that betokened a mes- mand, promptly moved his whole army to sage of urgency. The time seemed inter- the Potomac, which disarranged Lee's plans



Copyright, 1911, by The Review of Reviews Company SIGNALING FROM THE COBB'S HILL TOWER, BY THE APPOMATTOX, 1864

lin's grand division on the extreme left. The minable to the Union officer until the mesflag station at headquarters kept Burnside sage began, which he read with suppressed in constant touch with the Federal attacking excitement as follows: "To Lieutenantforce on the right, under Couch and Hooker General Early. Be ready to move as soon through their signalmen in the courthouse as my forces join you, and we will crush

Sheridan was then at Front Royal, en men and wounded many others near by, route to Washington. The message was until the surgeons asked suspension of flag- handed to General Wright, in temporary command, at once, and was forwarded by The swimming of the Rappahannock by him to Sheridan at midnight. The impor-

It was in this campaign, and especially at

by obliging Stuart's cavalry to make a long detour and broke Lee's communications with Ewell.

In the battles at Gettysburg the Confederates established their chief signal station in the cupola of the Lutheran seminary, which commanded an extended field of opera-The Union Signal Corps was extremely active in gathering information and transmitting orders, and for perhaps the first time in military history the general-inchief of a large army was kept in communication during active operations with his corps and division commanders.

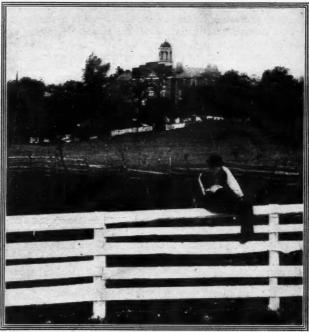
The most important Union signal station, on the second day of this titanic struggle, was at Little Round Top on the Federal left flank, which commanded a view of the country, occupied by the right of Lee's army. Heavy was the price paid for flag-work at this point where the men were exposed to the fierce shrapnel of artillery and the deadly bullet of Confederate sharpshooters in Devil's Den. On or beside this signal station, on a bare rock about ten feet square, seven men were killed or seriously wounded.

With rash gallantry Captain James A. Hall held his ground, and on July 2d, at the most critical phase of the struggle, signaled to Meade's headquarters: "A heavy column of enemy's infantry, about ten thousand, is moving from opposite our extreme left toward our right."

General Warren hastened by Meade's order to Little Round Top to investigate. He says: "There were no troops on it (Little Round Top) and it was used as a signal station. I saw that this was the key of the whole position. This motion revealed to me the enemy's line of battle, already formed and far outflanking our troops. . . . The discovery was intensely thrilling and almost appalling." After narrating how he asked Meade for troops, Warren continues: "While I was still alone with the signal officer, the musket balls began to

as Warren declares, and confirmatory is garrison at 10 A.M. . . . U. S. GRANT, Mathe report of General E. P. Alexander, jor-General, Commanding." C. S. A., commanding Lee's reserve artillery. The fleets of Farragut and Porter, while He says: signal station upon Round Top. . . . That used during the war was that on the United wretched little station upon Round Top States Steamship Richmond, one of Farraeral Corps arrived near Round Top."

final one of the siege being flagged as follows thus maintain uninterrupted communica-



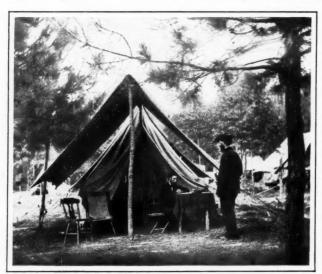
HEADQUARTERS OF THE CONFEDERATE SIGNAL CORPS AT GETTYSBURG

(In the cupola of the Lutheran Seminary)

fly around us, and he was about to fold up his on the morning of July 4th: "4.30 A.M. flags and withdraw, but remained, at my re- 4: 1863. Admiral Porter: The enemy has quest, and kept them waving in defiance." accepted in the main my terms of capitula-This action saved the day for the Federals tion and will surrender the city, works and

"The two Round Tops over- keeping the Mississippi open, carried signal looked everything, and a signal flag was officers to enable them to communicate with visible on the highest. I was particularly the army, their high masts and lofty trees cautioned (by Longstreet) in moving the enabling signals to be exchanged great disartillery to keep it out of sight of the tances. Doubtless the loftiest perch thus caused one of our divisions to lose over two gut's fleet at Port Hudson. The Richmond hours, and probably delayed our assault was completely disabled by the central Connearly that long. During that time a Fed-federate batteries while attempting to run past Port Hudson, her signal officer working The system around Vicksburg was such meanwhile in the main top. As the running as to keep Grant fully informed of the efforts of the batteries was thus found to be too of the Confederates to disturb his communi- dangerous, the vessel dropped back and the cations in the rear, and also insured the signal officer suggested that he occupy the fullest cooperation between the Mississippi very tip of the highest mast for his working flotilla and his army. Judicious in praise, perch, which was fitted up, one hundred and Grant's commendation of his signal officer sixty-five feet above the water. From this speaks best for the service. Messages were great height it was barely possible to signal constantly exchanged with the fleet, the over the highland occupied by the foe, and

the Union army, and French's division of force of about fifteen hundred. about sixty-five hundred men was detached to capture Allatoona. With the Confed- was made at the siege of Knoxville, when erates intervening and telegraph lines de- Longstreet attacked at dawn. Sending up stroyed, all would have been lost but for the a signal by roman candles to indicate the Signal Corps station on Kenesaw Mountain, point of attack, the signal officer followed it



SIGNAL CORPS HEADQUARTERS IN AUGUST, 1862, NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.

Corse was at Rome thirty-six miles beyond but Sherman's indefatigable officers ascer-Allatoona by way of Kenesaw and thence important information. working hard for you."

Sherman was at Kenesaw all day, October

tion and essential cooperation between the progress of the battle. That afternoon came fleets of the central and lower Mississippi. an unsigned despatch from Allatoona, sent The most dramatic use of Signal Corps during the engagement: "We are all right so was connected with the successful defense far. Corse is wounded." Next morning of Allatoona, Sherman's reserve depot, in Dayton, Sherman's assistant-adjutant-genwhich were stored three millions of rations, eral, asked how Corse was and he answered: practically undefended, as it was a distance "I am short a cheekbone and an ear, but able in the rear of the army. Realizing the ut- to whip all h-yet." That the fight was most importance of the railroad north of desperate is shown by Corse's losses, seven Marietta and of the supplies to Sherman, hundred and five killed and wounded, and Hood threw Stewart's Corps in the rear of two hundred captured out of an effective

An amusing application of signal stores

by discharging the candles toward the charging Confederates, which not only disconcerted some of them, but made visible the advancing lines and made possible more accurate fire by the Union artillery.

While at Missionary Ridge the following message was flagged at a critical point: "Sherman: Thomas has carried the hill in his immediate front. Now is the time to attack with vigor. Do so. Grant." Other signal work of value intervened between Missionary Ridge and Allatoona so that the Signal Corps was placed even more to the front in the Atlanta campaign and during the March to the Sea.

The Confederates had changed their cipher key,

Allatoona. From Vining's Station the mes- tained the new key from intercepted sage was flagged over the heads of the foe to messages, thus giving the general much

telegraphed to Corse, as follows: "General Several stations for observation were Corse: Sherman directs that you move established in high trees, some more than a forward and join Smith's division with your hundred feet from the ground, from which entire command, using cars if to be had, and were noted the movements of the various burn provisions rather than lose them. Gen-commands, of wagon-trains, railroad cars, eral Vandever." At the same time a mes- etc. Hood's gallant sortie from Atlanta was sage was sent to Allatoona: "Sherman is detected at its very start, and despite the moving with force. Hold Out"; and again: severity of the fight, during which one flag-"Hold On. General Sherman says he is man was killed, messages were sent throughout the battle—even over the heads of the foe.

Of importance, though devoid of danger, 5th, having learned of the arrival of Corse the final messages on arrival at Savannah that morning, and anxiously watched the were one ordering, by flag, the immediate

assault on Fort McAllister by Hazen, with the soldierly answer: "I am ready and will assault at once," and the other announcing to the expectant fleet that Sherman had completed the famous march to the sea with

his army in excellent condition.

In the approaches and siege of Petersburg the work of the Signal Corps was almost entirely that of telescopic reconnoitering. While an occasional high tree was used for a perch, yet the country was so heavily timbered that signal towers were necessary. There were nearly a dozen lines of communication and a hundred separate stations. The most notable towers were Cobb's Hill, one hundred and twenty-five feet; Crow's Nest, one hundred and twenty-six feet, and Peeble's Farm, one hundred and forty-five feet, which commanded views of Petersburg, its approaches, railways, camps and fortifications. Cobb's Hill, on Appomattox, was particularly irritating and caused the construction of an advance Confederate earthwork a mile distant, from which fully two hundred and fifty shot and shell were fired against the tower in a single day-with slight damage, however. Similar efforts were made to destroy Crow's Nest.

At General Meade's headquarters a signal party had a unique experience-fortunately again, and the first Union messages from not fatal, though thrilling in the extreme. A Richmond were sent from the roof of the signal platform was built in a tree where, Confederate Capitol. In the field the final from a height of seventy-five feet, the Con- order of importance flagged by the Corps federate right flank position could be seen was as follows: "Farmville, April 7, 1865. far to the rear. Whenever important move- General Meade: Order Fifth Corps to follow ments were in progress this station naturally the Twenty-fourth at 6 A.M. up the Lynchdrew a heavy fire, to prevent signal work. burg road. The Second and Sixth to follow As the men were charged to hold fast at all the enemy north of the river. U. S. Grant, hazards, descending only after two successive Lieutenant-General." shots at them, they became accustomed in several shots whistled harmlessly by, and his labors had not been in vain. Then, as then came a violent shock which nearly dis- the poet sang of "The Flag That Talks," lodged platform, men and instruments. A solid shot, partly spent, striking fairly, had buried itself in the tree half-way between

the platform and the ground.



SIGNALING ACROSS THE POTOMAC, CENTRAL STATION, WASHINGTON

When Petersburg fell, field flag work began

When the flag of the signal camp was time to sharpshooting, but the shriek of shell struck in 1865 at Red Hill, Colonel Myer, was more nerve-racking. On one occasion then a civilian, was present, realizing that

> Thy work is done; along Virginia's river No more thy signal flies; By Georgia's hills by night no more the quiver Of thy red torch shall rise.



THE PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRES

BY GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL

FOREST FIRES

The great annual destruction of forests by fire is an injury to all persons and industries. The welfare of every community is dependent upon a cheap and plentiful supply of timber, and a forest cover is the most effective means of preventing floods and maintaining a regular flow of streams used for irrigation

taining a regular flow or streams used for impation and other useful purposes.

To prevent forest fires Congress passed the law approved May 5, 1900, which—
Forbids setting fire to the woods, and
Forbids leaving any fires unextinguished.
This law, for offenses against which officers of the
FOREST SERVICE can arrest without warrant, provides as maximum punishment.

vides as maximum punishment—

A fine of \$5000, or imprisonment for two years, or both, if a fire is set maliciously, and

A fine of \$5000, or imprisonment for one year, or both, if fire results from carelessness.

It also provides that the money from such fines shall be paid to the school fund of the county in which the offense is committed.

The Exercise of Care With Small Fires is the Best Preventive of Large Ones. Therefore all persons are

requested—

1. Not to drop matches or burning tobacco where there is inflammable material.

2. Not to build larger camp fires than are necessary.

3. Not to build fires in leaves, rotten wood, or other places where they are likely to spread.

4. In windy weather and in dangerous places, to

dig holes or clear the ground to confine camp fires.
5. To extinguish all fires completely before leaving

5. To extinguish an inter completely before leaving them, even for a short absence.
6. Not to build fires against large or hollow logs, where it is difficult to extinguish them.
7. Not to build fires to clear land without informing the nearest officer of the FOREST SERVICE, so that he may assist in controlling them.

This notice is posted for your benefit and the good of every resident of the region. You are requested to cooperate in preventing its removal or defacement, which acts are punishable by law.

TAMES WILSON. Secretary of Agriculture.

THIS notice carries to the intelligent forth two entirely separate, almost antagonwhole policy of the Federal Forest Service 688 forest fires were caused by campers. with regard to camping parties and travelers in the National Forests. The Act of Congress forbids setting fire to the woods and forbids leaving any fires unextinguished, and provides fines of \$5,000 and \$1,000, or imprisonment, or both; and the Forest Service advises the exercise of care with small fires as a preventive against large ones, and requests people not to drop matches in the woods, nor to build larger fires than are necessary, nor to do other things which the amateur woodman might well overlook as unimportant. The information is given for "your benefit" and you are even asked in kindly terms to protect the notice.

Any spirit of antagonism aroused or any sting felt at the implied threat is immediately obliterated by the appeal for coöperation and assistance which follows. And into every forest ranger and guard is instilled the wisdom and necessity of acting up to the spirit of the notice. The careless but wellmeaning camper or traveler is not to be threatened with fines and imprisonment; rather his aid is asked in helping the forest guards to combat the common foe, Fire; to suggest the danger to any other camper whom he may chance to meet, and to sound the alarm in case a fire is discovered. Further the forest officers are always ready with friendly suggestions as to the best camping. places and water supplies, and information as to trails and routes of travel, and various other points which may be of interest or value to the sojourner in Uncle Sam's great domain of National Forests. Withal it requires eternal vigilance on the part of the forest guards to prevent fires, and many of them, as the result of careless camping, even with the spirit of cooperation which is abroad.

Last year was an unusual fire year owing to the extremely dry conditions during the summer in various parts of the country, and it is quite certain that many more than a thousand forest fires were started by campers. No statistics are available for the entire camper a world of meaning. Setting country, but in the 191,000,000 acres of National Forests alone, which is perhaps oneistic, statements, it expresses in brief the fourth of the total forest area of the country,

REPORT FIRES TO FOREST OFFICERS!

To prevent fires Congress passed the law approved May 5, 1900, which-

Forbids setting fire to the woods, and Forbids leaving any fires unextinguished.

This law, for offenses against which officers of the FOREST SERVICE can arrest without warrant, provides as maximum punishment—

A fine of \$5,000, or imprisonment for two years, or both, if a fire is not maliciously, and A line of \$1,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both, if fire results from carelesaness. It also provides that the money from such fines shall be paid to the school fund of the county in which the offense is committed.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculture

REWAR FOREST F

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. nber 23, 1910.

September 23, 1916. Hereafter, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, unless otherwise ordered, and thereafter, provided Congress shall make the necessary appropriation or authorize the syment thereof, the Department of Agriculture will pay the following rewards: the arrest and conviction of any person, in say United States court, on the charge of willfully and naliclosuly setting on firs, or causing to be set on fire, any timber, underbrush, or grass spont he lands of the United States within a National Forest.

Second. Not exceeding 3100, and not less than 323, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person, in any United States occur, on the charge of building a fire on ands of the United States within a National Forest. In or near any forest timber or other and the Congress of the United States within a Valendar Forest, in or near any forest timber or other states of the United States within a National Forest, in or near any forest timber or other manual states of the United States within a National Forest, in or near any forest timber or other states of the United States within a National Forest, in or near any forest timber or other scales of the United States within a National Forest, in or near any forest timber or other scales of the United States within a National Forest, in or near any forest of the States of the United States within a National Forest, in or near any forest of the States of the United States within a National Forest, in or near any forest of the States of the Stat

such such conviction.

These rewards will be paid to the person or persons giving the information lending to such arrests and convictions upon presentation to the Department of Agriculture of satisfactory documentary evidence thereof, subject to the necessary apportation, as aforesaid, or otherwise, as may be provided by law.

Applications for reward, made in pursuance of this motics, should be forwarded to the Applications for reward, made in pursuance of this motics, should be forwarded to the third of the control of the co

(Signed) JAMES WILSON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

Against this rather startling record, however, can undoubtedly be charged many fires extinguished by campers either directly or through information given the authorities.

Thousands of the above notices are posted throughout the National Forests, in English, Italian, French, and Spanish. One of them states that a reward will be paid of from \$50 to \$250 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person who willfully and maliciously causes a forest fire; but the honest camper can take no umbrage at this. On the other hand, he finds such notices as this posted at various points in the forest:

FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST 8 MILES TO GORDON PASS = 30 MILES TO SWAN LAKE.

or

ROUND LAKE CAMP.

TRAVELERS ARE URGED TO USE EVERY CARE WITH FIRE, AND TO LEAVE THE GROUNDS IN NEAT CONDITION FOR THE USE OF OTHERS.

NEXT CAMPING PLACE 12 MILES

JOHN SMITH, SUPERVISOR.

Other signs mark the boundary of the National Forest and indicate on the accompanying township plat the location of the

sign. Still other signs indicate the boundaries of national game preserves which have been set aside for the protection of game animals and birds and their breeding places, and warning the traveler against hunting, killing and trapping within such preserves.

The aim of the National Forest Service is to facilitate recreation in the use of the National Forests by the thousands of camping parties which annually enter them. What are practically permanent camps are permitted, even encouraged. It is recognized that the man who makes a National Forest his annual camping place and even builds a substantial cabin will surely become a protector of that forest, a natural ally of the forest guard. No limit is placed on hunting and fishing in the National Forests or the proper cutting and use of wood by campers and travelers. Settlers and mining prospectors are accorded free stumpage up to \$20 value.

That game animals really exist in the National Forests is shown by the Forest Service records. Where flesh eating animals abound there are usually to be found the ruminants-deer, elk and other game-and during the last two years the Forest Service guards and hunters have killed 379 bears, 104 mountain lions, 1740 wild cats, 212 lynxes, 483 wolves and 10,452 coyotes.

THIS MARKS THE

By authority of Congress, the President of the United States has established this National Forest for the pur-States has established this National Forest for the pur-pose of preserving a perpetual supply of timber for home industries, preventing destruction of the forest cover which regulates the flow of streams, and protecting local residents from unfair competition in the use of range and forest. It is patrolled and protected, at Government ex-pense, for the benefit of the community and the home

REGULATIONS COVERNING NATIONAL FORESTS.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING NATIONAL FORESTS.

Except by campers and travelers, timber may not be cut without proper authority. Settlers, prospectors, and similar small consumers can obtain free permits from forest rangers or supervisors for timber or stone for their own use. Large consumers are required to purchase.

Persons wishing to graze stock other than riding, pack, or team salmals, or to cross the Forest with herds of sheep, cattle, or horses, must secure permission from the Supervisor.

Permission must be secured for the construction or permanent occupation of buildings, roads, reservoirs, or similar improvements within the Forest mining laws apply within National Forests exactly as on the public domain; hence, prospecting, mining, and the location of mineral claims are not interfered with.

Officers of the FOREST SERVICE are required by Act of Congress to assist in the enforcement of all local game laws.

FOREST FIRES.

All persons are requested to cooperate in the prevention of forest fires, especially by exercising care with camp fires. Officers of the FOREST SERVICE are empowered to arrest without warrant any person who either sets fire to the woods or leaves a fire unextinguished.

For further information concerning National Forests, address the Supervisor of this Forest or The Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

JAMES WILSON,



A CAMP ON SKAGIT RIVER, WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST

is shown by the fact that in 1909 of the 2728 earth or sand. fires reported, 2080 were confined to an area of less than five acres each. In 1910, probably direction of a cool head, should be able to the greatest fire year in history, there were render a good account of a very considerable 5201 fires in the National Forests of which fire. The following advice from Chief For-3164 covered from less than one acre to not ester Graves shows, however, that to do over five acres.

With a total estimated forest fire loss for for judgment as well as boldness: the entire country last year ranging from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 and causing the death of several hundred persons, uneasy indeed must rest the knowledge upon any woodsman, experienced or amateur, that he caused a fire which may have contributed to this loss of life and property. On the other hand, the man who extinguished an incipient fire may take just pride in the act.

The way to prevent big fires, as Chief Forester Graves says, is to put them out while they are small. If people are careful not to start fires, or if in case fires do start there are enough people available to fight them, they will gain no headway. The Forest Service in its posted notice lays down a few simple rules to keep in mind when in

The excellence of the National Forest pa- camper, using his blanket, or a green branch trol, considering the enormous area covered, for beating the fire or throwing on loose

> An ordinary camping party, under the this may be no child's play, and that it calls



Sometimes the front of the fire is so fierce that the woods and particularly requests in case it is impossible to meet it directly. One method of fire that the forest guards be notified. If under such circumstances is to direct the course the fire has not gained too large headway it the front separation the former described to favore the former described to the fire that the f the front, separating the forward portion of the may be very possible to check and extin- fire from the main wings. A part of the crew atguish it, always remembering that fire runs tacks the forward part and others run down and rapidly up a slope, burns slowly on the crest, extinguish the wings. The front of the fire, and travels down hill yet more slowly, attacked from the sides, is forced gradually and Many an incipient fire has been put out by front can be directed toward some cleared space, a single guard or ranger, or an experienced road, pond, stream, swamp, or fire line, when it

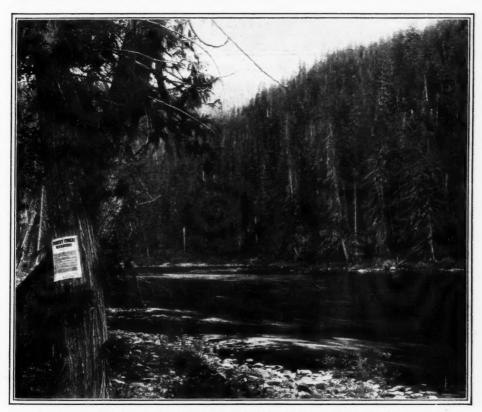
will be checked enough to admit of a direct front continuous line, eating back against the wind. A attack. Sometimes by this plan the front may be part of the crew is stationed across the road or rapidly narrowed by working from the sides, until other break from which the back-fire is started it is at last entirely extinguished. The plan of and put out at once the small fires which may giving direction to the course of the fire has often result from the sparks blown over from the backbeen successfully carried out when the fighting fire. crew is too small for a direct attack.

possible to stop them by direct attack, back-firing becomes the only means of stopping the fire. It should, however, be used only when it is absolutely necessary. One of the commonest mistakes in fighting fires is to overestimate the rapidity of the fire and the difficulty of putting it out. A forest fire is always a frightening spectacle, particularly if it is sweeping in the direction of one's own property. Men often become excited and and other débris. start back-fires when it is entirely unnecessary. Back-firing necessarily involves deliberately burning over property. When this belongs to another person and one's own forest seems in danger, there is a great temptation to sacrifice it.

If it is found that a back-fire is necessary, a favorable point is selected directly in front of the fire, from which to set the new fire. This must be a After the fire-fighting party has left the point where it is safe to start a back-fire, such as a road, fire line, stream, or swamp. The leaves are ignited at points five feet to a rod apart for a distance not greater than the estimated width of the fire. These small fires gradually meet and form a out."

The meeting of the two fires stops at once the When fires gain such headway that it is im- head of the main fire. It is usually possible then to attack the wings with the ordinary methods of fighting. It is necessary to attack the wings at once, particularly if there is a strong wind; for otherwise each wing of the old fire would soon form an independent fire with a well-developed head. It is necessary, also, that men be stationed where the original fire and the back-fire meet in order to extinguish smoldering fires in tops, logs,

> "A fire is never out," says Mr. Graves, "until the last spark is extinguished. Often a log or snag will smolder unnoticed after the flames have apparently been conquered, only to break out afresh with a rising wind. ground it is always well to assign at least one man to patrol the edges of the burned area until it is certain that the fire is entirely



WHERE A NEGLECTED CAMP-FIRE MIGHT SWEEP A MOUNTAINSIDE

(Scene in the Clearwater National Forest, Idaho)



FORESTER WITH SADDLE-BLANKET HEADING A FIRE JUST ENTERING YELLOW-PINE TIMBER IN THE WALLOWA NATIONAL FOREST

is the greatest aid in fire patrolling. By the A blanket or other covering is thrown over use of the telephones he says, millions of the top to smother the smoke for a brief dollars have doubtless already been saved. interval. The blanket is then raised and a Since 1906 the Forest Service has built over dense puff of smoke is released, the process 5,000 miles of telephone lines. One of a being repeated until attention is attracted. type of National Forest placards states:

IN CASE OF FIRE PLEASE PROMPTLY NOTIFY BAIGRIE SUTHERLAND, BIG RUN, MONT., P. O. ADDRESS, BIG RIVER, MONT., TELEGRAPH ADDRESS. (WIRE COLLECT) SWAN LAKE: RANGER STATION TELEPHONE.

nent elevation. Damp moss or earth is used telegraph operators.

Mr. Graves is convinced that the telephone to deaden it and develop a heavy smoke. A most valuable thing to know is the code of the Army Signal Corps, a signal system which might well be learned by every camper or woodman. It can be used to great advantage in talking at long range, in the day time with a white cloth tied to a pole, as a flag, and at night with a torch. It is so simple that it can be learned in a day, although considerable practice is necessary in order to The smoke signal is a substitute commonly make it of practical use. As it is based on employed when the telephone is not avail- the Morse telegraphic alphabet, many people able. A small fire is started on some promi- not campers can read it, for example all





THE SNOWFIELDS NORTH OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, ALASKA, WHICH COVER THE MOUNTAINS AND SUPPLY COLUMBIA GLACIER AND MANY OTHER ICE TONGUES

(Photographed in summer from a distance of about seventy-five miles. In front of the loftiest mountain, Florence Peak, is the fiord containing Columbia Glacier)

COLUMBIA GLACIER,—ALASKA'S TYPICAL ICE TONGUE

BY LAWRENCE MARTIN

(Department of Geology and Geography, University of Wisconsin)

the sea. The most favorable places for the Society of Washington. formation of glaciers are in the polar regions and on high mountains; and the largest glaciers in the world are (a) on the land mass which surrounds the South Pole; (b) in Greenthere are small glaciers, as in the Andes of these mountains, Florence Peak, rises higher South America and certain mountains of than any of the others, reaching an elevation Central Africa. Norway has glaciers be- of nearly 12,000 feet within a short distance snow and a cool climate, but the ice masses fiord, Columbia Bay, at the head of which is America, and Alaska.

CLACIERS are found to-day in those parts largest glaciers in the world outside the polar of the world having sufficient snowfall regions. These ice tongues include the Muir and cool enough temperature so that the and Taku glaciers near Sitka and Juneau, snow of a winter does not all melt during the the Malaspina Glacier near Mt. St. Elias, summer. The accumulated snow is gradu- many ice tongues near Mt. McKinley, and ally compacted into ice and slowly slides others in Prince William Sound and on the down mountain slopes and gathers in the val- Copper River, which the writer has had the leys. The valleys then have tongues of ice, privilege of studying for several years under or glaciers, which move slowly down toward the auspices of the National Geographic

THE SNOWFIELDS AND THE GLACIER

From Prince William Sound a great mounland and Iceland; and (c) on mountains in tain range is seen, looming up to the north, the temperate zone which rise to a sufficient with all its peaks which rise above a level of height, as the Alps, the Himalayas, the Rocky 3000 feet wrapped in perpetual snow. In the Mountains of Canada and the United States, opening illustration, a photograph taken from and many others do. Even on the equator a distance of nearly seventy-five miles, one of cause it is moderately high and has much of sea level. Near the base of it there is a there are not as large as those in the higher the Columbia Glacier. This ice tongue will mountains of New Zealand, southern South be described as a typical glacier. The snow cap upon these mountains throughout the All of Alaska does not have glaciers, for summer shows that they contain glaciers. a large part of the interior and the northern Even before reaching the fiord it is evident portion is not very high and does not have that some of the glaciers extend down to sea sufficient snowfall, in excess of summer melt- level, for a few icebergs float from Columbia ing, to nourish glaciers. Much of the south- Bay into Prince William Sound, where they eastern coast of Alaska is both high and has are often seen from steamships. Not all heavy snowfall, and in these portions are the glaciers are large enough to extend down to

ice of Columbia Glacier are shown in the except in the narrow moraines. second picture, as well as the broad, gently sloping surface of this river of ice. In the right background is Florence Peak, 11,000 feet high, which is covered with snow except at a moderate rate and most of the glacier is Columbia Glacier, as is shown in the illustramade up of clean white ice. It is striped, tion on the facing page. treme left of the view, the other crossing the of Manhattan Island has been drawn caremiddle close to the nearer side of the glacier. fully to scale, shows that if Grant's Tomb This band is separated from the margin by were near the center of the previous photoa band of clean ice and by a broader dark graph, the Battery would be at the terminus covered with rock fragments that it does not near the eastern, and Hoboken and Jersey City appear to be part of the glacier at all. This near the western margin. The glaciers of the dark margin is all made up of ice, however, Alps and of the Canadian Rockies and Seland the rock fragments form only a thin kirks do not attain such dimensions. All of veneer upon its surface, as one sees when he the glaciers of Switzerland combined do not walks over it. This marginal belt and the cover as much area or contain as much ice as dark bands in the glacier are moraines, the this lower portion of Columbia Glacier. The material of which they are made being rocks largest glacier in Switzerland, the Aletsch, is

sea level, as in this case. In the Alps they and dirt which the glacier is transporting terminate in the mountain valleys several from the mountains. Glaciers are important hundred feet above sea level, and those on agents of transportation and a relatively the high mountains of tropical and equa-clean ice tongue like Columbia Glacier carries torial regions end many thousand feet above a heavy load of rock in the lower layers. While the glacier is moving actively this Some of the snowfields which supply the material does not appear upon the surface

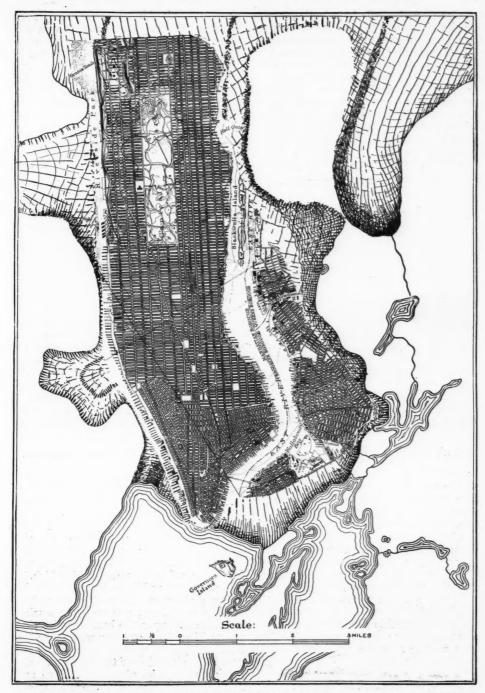
THE MAGNITUDE OF COLUMBIA GLACIER

The great size of an ice tongue, like this where the slopes are too steep. All of the one, cannot be appreciated from a mere peaks in this photograph, and many others, photograph. One would not imagine that have snowfields which are supplying the much of the glacier surface seen in the pic-Columbia Glacier, which is approximately ture is over twice as wide as Manhattan twenty-five miles long and has a width of Island, or that the whole of New York City from three to four miles. The surface slopes could be placed upon the lower portion of

however, by two dark bands, one on the exband which is made up of ice so completely of Columbia Glacier, with Brooklyn Navy Yard



THE SNOWFIELDS AND THE COLUMBIA GLACIER WITH ITS MORAINES AND A MARGINAL LAKE



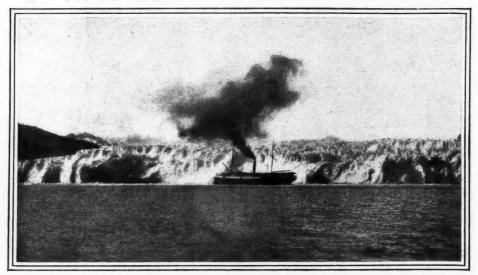
MAP OF THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY, SUPERIMPOSED ON THE LOWER PORTION OF COLUMBIA GLACIER

(The Battery at the terminus of the glacier, with Brooklyn Navy Yard near the eastern and Hoboken and Jersey City near the western margin)

Glacier shown on the right in the diagram, comes of the ice. The photograph on the and most of the well-known ice tongues of the facing page is a more intimate view of a Alps, like the Mer de Glace, Rhone, and Gor- portion of the ice cliff. From a distance it ner Glaciers, are no wider than Central Park, seems like an alabaster precipice, but, on ap-which would occupy a very small portion of proaching it, one sees its great irregularity the width of Columbia Glacier. Yet this is and that it is riven by giant cracks. Within not one of the largest ice tongues in Alaska, these cracks the ice assumes beautiful tints which has a single glacier larger than Rhode of blue and green. These cracks, or cre-Island, Malaspina Glacier, fed by many tribu- vasses, are due to the rapid movement of taries of the magnitude of Columbia Glacier. the brittle upper layers of the glacier. The

The accompanying photograph of Columbia also broken by them into a million blocks or

smaller than the little branch of Columbia terminus. It is of interest to know what be-Imagine yourself on Governor's Island. apparently smooth surface of the glacier is



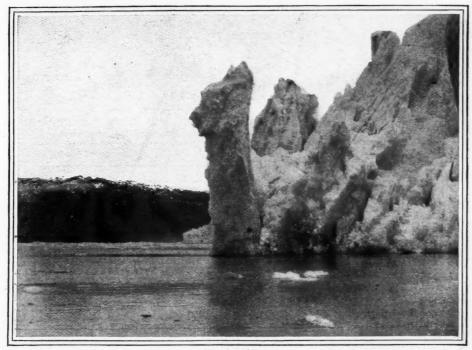
THE ICE CLIFF AT THE FRONT OF COLUMBIA GLACIER, WITH HEIGHT SHOWN BY COMPARISON WITH A STEAMSHIP

gives a more adequate appreciation of the beach and ground up by the waves, like the magnitude of a glacier.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE ICE

ice is constantly being carried forward to the great glacial streams.

Glacier was taken from a point about as far serac, so that one could not possibly cross from the front of the glacier as the diagram the Columbia Glacier or traverse its surface shows Governor's Island to be from the Bat- except near the margins. Because of these tery, the tip of Manhattan Island. Suppose crevasses the front of the glacier has great that instead of lofty office-buildings you saw towers and spires, of which the one in the the terminal cliff of Columbia Glacier, sinu- photograph is a fair sample. Five minutes ous and with a tidal frontage of nearly three after this photograph was taken the ice tower miles. In the last quarter-mile the glacier fell. It was about two hundred feet high. It descends 500 feet, terminating in vertical broke into scores of fragments, some also riscliffs over 200 feet high. Off the front of ing from below the surface. These float into the glacier the water is 600 feet deep, so that the bay as icebergs, and melt, the smaller the ocean steamship in the photograph was ones stranding upon the beaches at low tide able to go fairly close to the ice cliff. This and melting there, or being rolled over the ones that splashed over twenty feet up the beach when the ice pinnacle crumbled and fell. By this discharge of icebergs the terminus of a glacier is often kept from advancing. The end of the glacier may maintain a When ice tongues end on the land they melt fairly constant position, despite the fact that slowly and in the course of time give rise to



THE PINNACLE OF ICE AT THE FRONT OF COLUMBIA GLACIER WHICH FELL FIVE MINUTES AFTER THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN

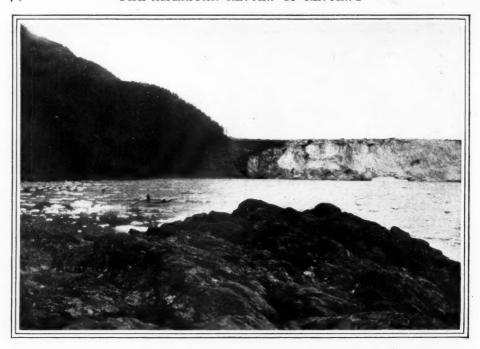
THE MOVEMENT OF GLACIERS

glaciers and in the same glacier from time to destroying the forests. time. Thus, another glacier in Alaska was moving at the rate of about six feet a day, in the middle, in 1909, but its motion at the side was imperceptible. A year later its motion

1909 was over 1200 feet and probably over half this forward movement came during the Columbia Glacier is steadily moving, yet last two months. During the following ten the motion is imperceptible, like that of the months this slow-moving marginal portion of hour hand of a clock. Its rate is not known the glacier advanced 340 feet more. Earlier exactly but it may be approximately ten feet it had been less active and had retreated by a day. From August, 1909, to June, 1910, melting back of the terminus. Some glaciers the front of the glacier advanced 600 feet, or in Alaska are so inactive that soil has accuabout two feet a day. This is much less than mulated upon their surfaces and forests have the actual rate of movement, for some ice was grown to maturity upon the ice. Such glataken from the front by the discharge of ice-ciers are stagnant but not dead, and we have bergs. The glacier moves faster in the middle seen several renew activity in a single year, than on the sides. The rates vary in different swallowing up the dirt in crevasses, and

THE EFFECTS OF ADVANCES OF GLACIERS

When the tidal portion of a glacier adat the same point on the margin had in- vances it produces no marked effects, except creased to from two to eight feet a day, while to lengthen the glacier. When the portion of in the middle it probably attained thirty feet a glacier ending on the land advances there a day. Columbia Glacier was moving very may be more spectacular effects. The sides slowly in 1899 compared with 1909 and of Columbia Glacier and the portion of its 1010. As a result the margin had a consider- terminus which rests upon an island show able advance, in 1909, far in excess of iceberg these effects very well indeed. The low, discharge, with the result shown in the two sloping margin, easy to ascend, is transformed photographs occupying the next page. The into a jagged, precipitous cliff, often with actual advance from some time after 1899 to deep crevasses. The morainic material of





TWO PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MARGIN OF COLUMBIA GLACIER FROM THE SAME SITE, TEN YEARS APART

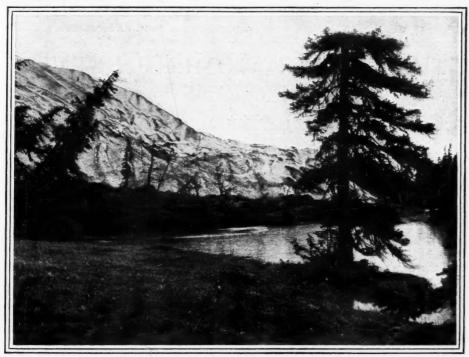
(Showing advance from 1899 [upper view] to 1909 [lower view] and 1910 [line on lower view] and destruction of forest at matgin. The advance in ten years was about 1200 feet; in ten months, during

1909 and 1910, it was 340 feet more)

is shown in the concluding picture. Some ways. In one part of Alaska the glaciers exactly like those which the vanished ice erosion by glaciers has excavated the deep sheets of the northern and central United navigable fiords in Alaska. Glacier ice is States have left in different parts of the used for packing fish in southeastern Alaska. regions in which we live.

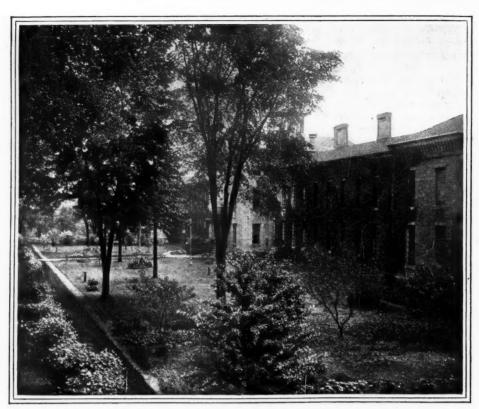
places where there are no glaciers now. In travelers by steamship and railway.

the margin falls into these cracks, so that a Alaska they have important relationships dark ice edge may be quickly transformed to a to present-day life. The smooth or slightly clean one, as in the lower photograph. As in that crevassed ones have sometimes been used case also a barren zone (upper picture) may as highways. The severely crevassed ice be overridden during the lateral spreading so tongues are barriers. Gold-seeking prospecthat the glacier advances into the forest and tors have overcome many of these difficulties destroys trees of several centuries' growth. and traversed the glaciers successfully, but This is well shown in the advance of Colum- much labor has been expended and many bia Glacier on the island, where the terminus lives lost in making use of the glacier hightrees are knocked down and overridden, some occupy so large a part of a valley that a railare moved along bodily in front of the glacier. way has been built over the low, almost Peaty soil may be rolled up into great bol- motionless, outer portions of two glaciers. sters, as in this last photograph. Drainage Several rivers have impassable rapids bemay be obstructed and lakes formed. Great cause of constriction by glaciers. Some of ridges of dirt and rocks may be pushed up the placer gold of Alaska is in glacial gravels, into terminal moraines, which do not usually and melting ice tongues furnish the water for contain ice, as the medial and lateral mo-sluicing and hydraulic operations in several raines on the surface of the glacier do. The gold camps, Icebergs from some tidewater terminal moraine shown in this photograph is glaciers form a menace to navigation, but The Columbia Glacier has few of these rela-The existing ice tongues of various parts of tionships, but it displays the typical features the world tell us much about the origin of of an active glacier. Many of the similar features of topography, soil, and drainage, in ice tongues in Alaska are now accessible to



COLUMBIA GLACIER ADVANCING OVER AN ISLAND

(Overturning trees and carrying them forward, rolling peaty soil up into great bolsters, and building a terminal moraine)



GROUNDS OF THE NEW YORK STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN AT AUBURN

THE CARE OF WOMEN IN STATE PRISONS

BY JEANNE ROBERT

instruction in prison, classification, employ- by the winds, with courts and windows open ment, and the exclusive care of women by to the health-giving sunshine. Vision is not women. After a delay of nearly one hundred restricted to "the little patch of blue that years these reforms have been instituted in prisoners call the sky," the whole firmament nearly all women's prisons. Notable among is theirs to contemplate. Mrs. Jesse D. these beneficent, reformative institutions are Hodder is the warden in charge at Sherborn. the State Prison for Women at Auburn, N. Y., Previous to her installation as warden of and the Sherborn Reformatory Prison for this penal institution, she had had a long and Women at South Framingham, Mass.

ated on a stretch of rolling land, one-half lem of sex. Through her labors in this demile from the town of South Framingham. partment, she has come to understand the They are built of substantial brick and lower levels of life, its perverted issues, its

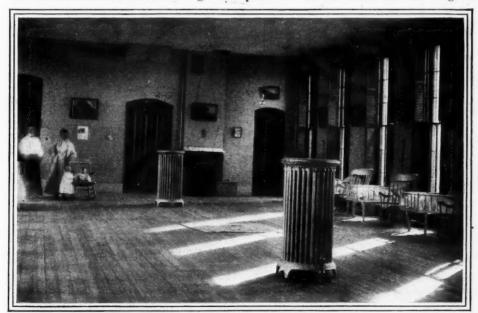
AS early as the year 1817 Elizabeth Fry de- ward from the glossy lawns. No forbidding manded for women prisoners: religious walls surround them; they are clean-swept thorough training in the social department of the Massachusetts General Hospital and in THE SHERBORN REFORMATORY PRISON FOR the Lancaster Reform School for Girls. Mrs. Hodder is especially efficient in handling The Sherborn prison buildings are situ- that very difficult social problem—the probadorned with clinging vines that creep up- degradation. Heart-broken girls facing ma-

ing," explained the pleasant-spoken clerk There are three divisions of dormitories exercise. Winter and summer, no matter missioner.

ternity without husbands find in her a sym- women the proper balance of out-of-door pathetic friend. By means of their personal exercise, they are sent into the prison yard devotion to her, she wins her charges over to to play tag or any game that stirs the blood. a devotion to all that is just and good in life. The cells are small, airy rooms, furnished with "The girls are busy cleaning this morn- iron beds dressed with white counterpanes.

who was detailed by Mrs. Hodder to guide and dining halls. The women enter in secme about the Sherborn prison buildings, ond grade and either fall to third or progress The word "girls" most suitably describes to first, according to their good or bad conthe inmates of that prison, for the majority duct. At present there are no women in are between the ages of twenty-five and the third grade at Sherborn, as the cases thirty and so many (more's the pity) under that call for severe punishment are most twenty years of age. Women were working infrequent. With the weak-minded women in the long halls, scrubbing the woodwork it is necessary to have extreme patience, but and the floors, splashing the soapy water the offenses of this class of prisoners are conabout in an exuberance of cleanliness. Taken doned rather than punished. There is no altogether they were as rosy and healthy a demoralizing solitary confinement at Shergroup of women as I had ever seen. The born. Every morning after prayers the women always improve in health at Sher- prisoners may request an interview with born, for the system of discipline gives them the warden, and they also have the privilege a regular life, healthful diet, and plentiful of writing a sealed letter to a prison com-

what their occupation, each must have at Sherborn has a recreation room for the least one hour's exercise in the open air. women,-a cheerful sunny apartment fur-They rise at six o'clock, breakfast at six- nished with comfortable chairs, flowering thirty, and are at their work by seven. plants, and a plentiful supply of games, Breakfast is a light meal consisting of bread, books, and magazines. Here during leisure cereal, and coffee. For dinner there are soup hours the women may amuse themselves and meat, three vegetables, a wholesome quietly in any manner they please. The dessert, and tea or coffee. Supper is another prison chapel is a fine, large hall, the walls light meal, the left-overs from dinner being decorated with good engravings and paintutilized with sauce, tea, and coffee. When ings, the platform boasting both organ and there is not sufficient work outside to give the piano to furnish music for the religious



THE NURSERY AT SHERBORN



ASSEMBLY HALL FOR FIRST-GRADE PRISONERS AT SHERBORN (The initials over the door represent a familiar motto at Sherborn, "Try to be good")

cell and remains there one week; then it passes writes: on to the next cell and is replaced by another. Thus there is a constant change of pictures

In reviewing the work of the past year, and the face of numerous discouragements, I am gratithe face of numerous discouragements, I am gratithe face of numerous discouragements.

THE INDUSTRIES AT SHERBORN

penal institutions of Massachusetts are penal institutions of Massachusetts are Many applications from private families for made by the inmates of Sherborn, and also domestics have been filled directly from this office,

services. These services are undenomina- men's shirts as ordered from the men's tional and consist of preaching on Sunday prisons. There is a well equipped laundry and prayer at six o'clock each evening for that takes outside work and a dairy which all who may desire to attend. The prison is a source of profit. In the prison garden school gives instruction in both day and vegetables and flowers are grown. The work evening sessions and at present over one of gardening has a most salutary effect upon hundred women are enrolled in this depart- the women—the work in the open, the plantment. Many of the women of foreign birth ing, weeding and gathering of fruits and take this opportunity to perfect themselves flowers, pruning trees and shrubs, caring in the use of English. One grateful out- for the lawns, gathering flowers for chapel going inmate expressed herself as "glad to and dining room, all prevent illness and inhave come to Sherborn if for no other reason sensibly give nutriment to hope and aspiration to learn to read and write." One feation. Most of the women released from ture of prison education peculiar to Sherborn Prison do well in the situations born is the circulating library of pictures—found for them, often returning to express found for them, often returning to express Copely prints and others of distinct educatheir gratitude personally. In the report of tional value. One picture is placed in each last year, Miss Elizabeth Quirk, the agent,

> fied at the unusually large number of released prisoners who are doing well, and who are pleased to visit the office to prove their success.

It is surprising to see what a few words of en-All the garments worn by women in the couragement may often accomplish for a woman who intends to reform.

and those placed have as a rule proved efficient and trustworthy. As a consequence, the supply does not nearly equal the demand.

It seems desirable and useful to note a few of the many cases which have been most encouraging to one engaged in the work of helping unfortunate

M. came from prison in a very hopeless frame of mind, as her husband had taken their two children to an unknown locality. Being a capable worker, she was easily placed in a good paying position, and almost at once began the hunt for her family, which ended in Providence, where the

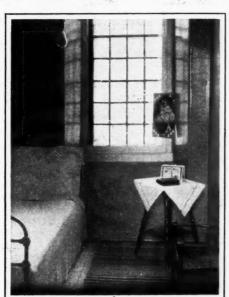
happy meeting occurred. She had worked steadily for several months and provided well for the children, always with the idea of a permanent reunion.

Another girl was placed far from cities, and after two intervals in Boston, where many arrests had caused her to be too well known, she settled down to regular work, which only terminated at the end of two years, when she came home to be married. She is now a useful woman, finding happiness in keeping a good home for her husband and his mother, who is an invalid.

Another former inmate of a prison is the trusted employee of a large hospital, where the memory of her former serious mistake is all but forgotten. Two young women have passed the probationary stage, and expect to finish the course in nursing, and still another has secured a good position as an assistant matron of an institution in another State.

These and many similar instances make the work of helping worth while, for although positions of trust are usually filled by women of blameless reputation, in the cases above quoted the applicants preferred to tell their prospective employers the reason for lack of recommendations, thereby starting the new life honestly, and without dread of future disclosures of past errors.

Many cases may be cited of the women who have abandoned their former mode of living, and



A FIRST-GRADE PRISONER'S ROOM AT AUBURN



MISS MARY BOYLE O'REILLY (Prison Commissioner of Massachusetts)

who speak grateful words in acknowledgment of the timely assistance which the State so generously gives.

Seven hundred and forty-two women have been provided for according to their necessities, and, while a few are frequent visitors, it is only fair to state that very many have applied but once.

THE NEW YORK STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN
AT AUBURN

Mrs. Anna Welshe, a woman of great charm and personal attractiveness, has charge of the Women's Prison at Auburn, New York. In her own quiet and unobtrusive way she has worked for years to bring about a humane corrective system that should be reformative not retributive. She believes that the punishment lies in the fact of incarceration; the rest should be scientific justice to the prisoner. The particular reforms that have been instituted during the encumbency of Mrs. Welshe as matron of Auburn Women's Prison, are: the enforcement of classification, the adoption of honor emblems, the numbering of all garments in order to en-



WORKSHOP IN THE AUBURN PRISON

(Employment is recognized as one of the cardinal principles of prison management)

able each prisoner to receive her own cloth- in the State Reformatories at Albion and ing from the laundry, the abolition of striped Bedford. dresses for first-grade women, the purchase of new cooking apparatus which enables the kitchens to give more variety in the preparation of food, and the establishing of a com-

prehensive school system.

or country life. Auburn Prison is nom- snowy linens. inally a State prison, but reformatory measures are carried out there as efficiently as machines were not, except in a few instances,

THE INDUSTRIES OF AUBURN PRISON

The women at Auburn weave toweling, make mattresses, finish blankets woven in The system of "honor emblems" pro- the men's department, cane chairs, manuvides that a bar of red cloth be worn on the facture all clothing worn by inmates, (also left sleeve for every year of good conduct in the out-going dresses), and care for the the prison; for every five years of good con-prison garden. Last year the women wove duct a star is worn. The emblems are popu- 15,365 pairs of blankets and 7,994 yards of lar as they carry privileges, and their success toweling. They also made 616 mattresses has proved that a high standard of discipline and more than a thousand pillows. The can be more easily maintained by a system prison shop is well-ventilated and lighted. of rewards than by a system of punishment. There the machines click-e-ty-clack and whir About one-half of the women at Auburn are and the garments grow to completion, and colored and a little over one-fourth are for- the toweling runs out from the spindles of eign born. Three-fourths come from the the looms. The hand looms used are identislums of New York City, and they have, cal in structure with those of colonial days as a rule, little knowledge of industry on which the Puritan maids wove their

hardened faces; they were faces such as you bunches of asparagus—in all, eleven hunchair through a window or commit any other bright future. breach of discipline without provocation or some disability is unable to conform to law, floors add a note of color. "The women the individual who fails to find proper ex- make these accessories for their rooms," pression in life and becomes an anti-social Mrs. Welshe explained, "and their beneperson—a criminal?"

prison shop, I noticed a very beautiful woman evidence of refinement or of home life and whose pure profile seemed the outward gar- expect a woman to respond to reformatory ment of a noble mind. "Surely," I said to discipline." Mrs. Welshe "that woman has been brought

department, and has been here more than dishes and polish them until they shine once for aiding and abetting him in his bur- every day." emotion."

Mrs. Welshe persuaded the warden to give perfect safety. over the care of the garden to the women. or produce harvested from the small acreage and Jewish), and an excellent school. Four thousand heads of cabbage and a thousand At the session I attended seven negresses

and I see every day in the crowded streets. dred bushels of vegetables and fruit. While Here and there was a woman whose features looking at the healthy, tanned faces of the revealed the mental defective, but nearly all women weeding and hoeing the long drills were of an intelligent type and many bore of young vegetables, it was impossible to traces of refinement. A heavy-faced negress imagine that crime could flourish thereafter working at a loom had been in Auburn two in their lives: it seemed that kindly nature terms previous to the present one, Mrs. would instill into their hearts the rejuvena-Welshe told me. During these terms she tion of her own tides of life and return them had often been unruly and would hurl a healed of all sorrow to the pathway of a

The cells at Auburn are really not cells: warning. "Now that she is here for the they are small, sunny rooms with high ceil-third time," said Mrs. Welshe, "I have made ings and windows that open out on a grassher understand that the discipline is not adgrown court: they are airy and sanitary, ministered in a spirit of revenge, that the with no trace of any odor unless it be the State is not 'getting back' at the criminal. fresh, soapy odor of absolute cleanliness. Now that she understands, she has become a The white, enameled iron beds are covered model of good behavior. An unruly woman with white spreads and the pillows are conloses caste here just as an unruly woman cealed behind plain pillow-shams. Pictures loses caste outside prison walls. After all, adorn the walls, books rest on the stands what is a criminal but a person who from beside the beds, and striped rag rugs on the ficial effect is revealed in the improved Half the distance down the aisle of the discipline. You cannot take away every

The unsanitary tin dishes are banished forhere by some mis-carriage of justice. It is ever from Auburn. The Women's Prison possible that she is a criminal?" Mrs. Welshe smiled a bit sadly and re- orated with a green wreath and monogram. "Everyone who comes here asks "The dishes are an indulgence of the warden," questions about her. She is the wife of a dar- Mrs. Welshe explained, "but he does not ing burglar now serving a term in the men's regret his indulgence; the girls love the

glaries. In reality, she is the worst type of a From the prison shop we passed on to the woman-criminal, one who commits offenses hospital. It was exquisitely neat and fitted through sheer weakness, a lack of moral with all modern appliances. Mrs. Welshe stability. Here in prison she is quiet, well-lifted the mattress from one of the cots and behaved and industrious; given liberty, she explained that it was not a stuffed mattress, drifts downward along the lines of least resist- but a pad covered with soft blankets, the ance. These weak-willed women should be whole sufficiently pliable to be washed with 'lifers' - not those who commit sudden regularity, thus ensuring perfect aseptic crimes of violence under the stress of great conditions for each incoming patient. The hospital bathroom had a large porcelain tub In former years the men had charge of the set squarely in the middle of the room to inprison garden at Auburn. A short time ago, sure the lifting in and out of patients with

The women have a library of more than a The result was not only more health, mental thousand volumes, three hundred of bound and physical, for the women, but also an magazines, a reading room, religious services increased output of vegetables. The amount on Sundays (Roman Catholic, Protestant under tillage is surprising-more than four sessions of the school are held each day.

entertainment provided for them the day cottage being complete in itself with its own previous by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. of officers. The girls do all the work of the in-Auburn. I quote one of the letters which stitution, even painting and decorating the was written by a young negress serving her iron work of the buildings. Gymnastic first term:

MRS. STONE, DEAR TEACHER:

I have not much to write about, for I did not go to the Christmas entertainment. I had to stay in my cell for misconduct. At first I cried and felt badly, but when I heard the singing from the chapel, I knelt down and asked God to forgive my sins and I promised Him and Mrs. Welshe that if I was here next Christmas, I would not be in the rules are enforced by penalties, my cell for misconduct on X'mas day. The dinner was fine; we had turkey and everything we had outside. I did not expect to get anything as I was bad, but they brought me the pretty calendar and the box of candy and the orange, for which I thank the kind ladies very much. I think more of these women than I ever thought of people on the outside before; they did something for us not in

the nature of a trade.

REFORMATORIES

36 -

way of reformation under ordinary discipline inmates. for the care of serious offenders. The class of penal institutions for women now receiving most attention from men and women who are working unselfishly for the public trict Attorney Pelletier of Massachusetts- tesy called cells. In nearly all prison buildits statute books and endeavor to reform all a story of years of unsanitation. The high, the women it convicts."

and four white women were at work upon a Westchester County, New York. The incomposition in the form of a letter to their mates are classified in three grades as at teacher, Mrs. Stone, the letter to tell how other penal institutions, the first grade havthey had enjoyed the Christmas gifts and ing the privilege of living in cottages, each classes are compulsory, and there are amusements of many kinds, musical and dramatic. The one building at Bedford unique in itself is the Morris Honor Cottage. The girls are elected to this cottage only after having lived three months in another first-grade cottage. These girls are self-governing and

In the Indiana Women's Prison conditions are even more cheering to the inmate than in those of New York and Massachusetts. The grotesque parti-colored prison garb is never seen there; the women wear different colors, made up in tasteful, simple style, protected by aprons and finished with a band or turn-over collar of white at the neck. Be-This simple letter brings out two things; sides doing all the work of the prison they first, the personal influence of Mrs. Welshe learn useful trades and are also allowed to over her "girls" (they always make their do fancy work during their hours of recrea-promises to God and Mrs. Welshe), and, tion—drawn work, crocheted garments, emsecond, the little negress' discovery, for broidered trifles for their rooms-to keep the first time in her life, there in prison, their fingers out of mischief. They are comthat all the amenities of life were not in pelled, as in all prisons, to bathe at least once a week, and their health is looked after by a resident nurse and physician. It is most desirable to have a resident woman physician in all women's prisons, for the at-These facts concerning two State prisons tendance of outside male physicians has a for women show what may be done in the demoralizing effect on certain classes of the

EVILS OF THE OLD RÉGIME

Over the doors of the old State prisons good, are the reformatories for older women should have been inscribed the wordsand for first offenders between the ages of "Abandon hope all ye who enter here." seventeen and thirty. There are but four Not hope alone but also self-respect and of these in the United States, one in Indiana, decency were abandoned by the unfortunate one in Massachusetts, and two in New York. men and women incarcerated within their The women admitted to penal institutions walls. Discipline was enforced by lash, by in New York State reached the total number shower, by solitary confinement in dark of 26,430 during the past year. Of these cells, and other inhuman ingenuities. The only 500 were placed in the reformatories, individual became a number-a unit-in a which shows that the State has not yet real- line of shuffling prisoners who were condemned ized the ideal of the prophecy made by Dis- to live in dark, unventilated holes-by cour-"that in ten years the State of Massachu- ings, the walls of these cells were damp and setts will banish the word punishment from unwholesome, exuding a foul odor that told grated windows on the corridors were so The "cottage system" is used at Bedford, arranged as to prevent any ray of health-

Human beings emerged from these and have a place to sleep every night. corrals of crime brutalized by a life within prison walls that pandered only to the lowest sioner of Massachusetts, said in a recent instincts within their natures.

Much has been done to remedy these intolerable conditions, but progress has been time of the parasitic season-trades that by piece and ask, "What shall we do with our women is \$4.50, or given prisons?" The reformation of offenders is always unemployed. It had the same effect upon the character that covering the pores of the skin with majority are very young. paint has upon the body. It killed aspiration and hope by restricting the normal activities of the human mind.

CAUSES THAT BRING WOMEN TO PRISON

are in the main the result of a lack of for their offenses. training in trades, inconsidered marriages,

giving sunlight from reaching the interior of ignorance, youth, friendlessness, the general these cells; and no green, growing plant or unguided condition of girls; non-employtree could ever be seen to relieve in a ment, low wages, overcrowding in tenements, measure the endless monotony of prison nervous tension, and the high-pressure life of the average female factory employee. On Christmas Day, in the year 1821, at These and other like causes produce the so-Auburn Prison, eighty-three men were con-called artificial offenses, such as inebriety, demned to silence, idleness, and solitary con-unruliness, and minor breaches of the law finement. In less than a year five of the which are mostly the result of overstrain. eighty-three were dead, one had become an It has often been said that the barometer of idiot, and the remainder were pitifully plead- crime rises as that of prosperity falls, and ing for work. Not until four years later did this is particularly true as regards the crimes the public come to a realization of its folly of women. The thousands of women factory and cruelty and recommend in the State As workers in every manufacturing city are sembly that prisoners should be kept at never more than a few days from actual work for their own health and the public want. Given a period of overproduction or welfare. In these old-time dungeons there a depression in trade and the women's priswas no classification of the inmates, the un- ons fill with these despairing, idle workers. fortunate were associated with the depraved, In New England, when the factories are runthe weak with the vicious. The discipline ning with a full force of operatives, there is a was a farce of justice; the personnel of the decided slump in the prison population, for officials then, as now in many instances, the all goes well with even these weaker spirits spoil of each successive political administra- so long as they earn enough to eat every day

Mary Boyle O'Reilly, Prison Commisinterview:

so slow that we still need more than one work and starvation wages drain the workers of Galsworthy to point with accusing finger life, liberty and happiness. The average wage of and ask, "What shall we do with our women is \$4.50, of girls, \$2.90, and twenty per cent. of the women workers in Massachusetts are Given idleness, hunger, possible only when the entire gamut of in- anxiety, the illy concealed criticism of the neighdividuality is freed to expression as a uni- bors and the unendurable tension of nerve and fied whole. Restrict the activities of a muscle, and it is not long until we find the woman prisoner to a monotone—a dead level of her womanhood. Woman in industry is the least feeling and expression—and the result is valuable of human beings, yet the burden of the an abnormal condition that balks all efforts giant spiders of commercial industry falls upon at reformation. The old prison régime was them. Prolonged exertions, unsupported by adebased on the erroneous assumption that quate nourishment, alternated with spells of loafpenal discipline had to deal with an ab- reaction against the temptation to infirmity. The straction called crime, not with human bemere physical movements necessary in certain ings, and thus reduced life to this dead level. the way to unchastity. The sorrowful sisterhood make up one-third of all women in prison, and the

Miss O'Reilly makes the sweeping statement that all habitual women criminals are physically diseased, and that all women convicted are first in need of physical care to build up the tired body and correct the im-The causes that bring women to prison perfect action of the heart caused by anæmia. are seldom of personal or even of direct Many women are simply problems for the moral significance. Women seldom use their nerve specialist, and others, either from prewits to break the law, nor do most of their natal influences or diseases such as menincrimes demand a quick intelligence. They gitis, are moral idiots entirely irresponsible.

After the initial processes in dealing with

tue to fallen women unless at the same time tals we call our prisons. there is bestowed the ability or the skill for • But after all that is done for the women self-support after the period of imprison- inside the prisons, perhaps the most imporment is over. The paraphrase of an old tant work remains to be done outside—the proverb fits their cases: "When poverty work of rehabilitation. It is hard for a man comes in at the door virtue flies out at the to "come back," and still harder for a woman. window." Moral education is what is most Let us reverse the impression that the world needed by these unfortunates. Many have is hard on women and try to be of service to no ethical knowledge whatsoever; they never those who have felt the keen disgrace of a had a chance to learn distinctions between term of penal servitude. Unless one is sure good and evil in the crowded tenement of oneself, it is not best to undertake it, for and factory. "The mere vague impulse the work requires great patience and exceedin a man to do his duty is barren withing charity. This particular service toward out the knowledge which enables him to humanity is for those who believe with perceive what his duties are and how to per-Matthew Arnold—"that one can scarcely form them." A correctional system must overrate the importance of holding fast to be employed that will restrain all downward happiness and hope."

offenders, the arrest, the trial, the sentence, tendencies and at the same time secure the comes the stage of incarceration where a coöperation of the prisoner in efforts for cure of crime is possible. To do this success-reformation. Their empty minds must take fully, the cause that brings the prisoner into possession of ideas of virtue, kindness, charcustody must be considered in every case. ity, unselfishness, friendship and religion; Much is accomplished by medical treatment, they must become habituated to these ideas healthful hygiene, wise discipline, education, until they know what they ought to will. and the constant example by the officials of Prison discipline is founded on the Aristoself-control and right living. Clearly, swiftly, telian idea of moral growth through enforced simply, habits are inculcated that lead to right habit. Every educational institumoral stability and economic independence, tion should be a shaper of character; and There is little use to teach the way of vir- this is especially true of these moral hospi-



THE SCHOOL ROOM OF THE SHERBORN REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

THE JAPANESE NAVY SINCE THE WAR WITH RUSSIA

BY ADACHI KINNOSUKE

stock" and found under its flag: Nine battle- powers. Hence the appearance of ships of the total tonnage of 119,876; nine armored cruisers of 81,700 tons; light cruisers and coast-defense ships, forty-six in number, of 126,120 tons; twenty-two destroyers of 7,554 tons; seventy-three torpedo boats of people of Japan and the foreign students, 6,544 tons—altogether, 159 ships with an therefore a word in explanation. There are aggregate tonnage of 372,712.

eighty torpedo boats of 7,110 tons.

with three battleships, one armored cruiser, Russian war. two cruisers, and three destroyers more than it had before the war and only three torpedo Katori (15,950 tons) and Kashima (16,400 boats less. In other words, it had increased tons) and the armored cruiser Ibuki (14,620 the number of ships by two and the tonnage tons) were built; and out of the same fund by 88,969.

price to pay for the results achieved: the 18,000 tons, one cruiser, and two smaller ships. security of the empire, the command of the of the personnel and a great deal more. It second fund, under the name of the "Warment and the actuality.

state that the Government at Tokyo was not And out of it there remains to be built an at all sure whether it would be cheaper to armored cruiser of about 18,000 tons, two or repair them or to build new ships outright, three small cruisers and a number of de-The flagship of Admiral Togo was asleep in stroyers. the mud of Saseho. As for the guns and am-

rebuilding of the Nippon navy was not knocking at the door. It was literally bursting it American money.

AT the time when the Portsmouth Con- open, with all the insistent emphasis of a ference rose, the Japanese navy "took nation suddenly placed in the first rank of

THE THIRD-PERIOD EXPANSION PROGRAM

This program has confused both the three appropriations made under this general At the beginning of the Russian war the heading; first, the original warship building Japanese navy was composed of six battle- and construction fund amounting to oo,ships, of the total tonnage of 84,652; eight 860,000 yen, and which as originally planned armored cruisers, of 73,983 tons; forty-four was to run for over the eleven-year period, cruisers and coast-defense ships, of 111,470 from 1903 to 1913. The time, however, was tons; nineteen destroyers of 6,519 tons, and extended, first to 1915, and then to 1917, because of the financial embarrassment of The navy of Nippon came off from the the Government after the war. This problood-and-steel bargain counter of fortune gram was indeed inaugurated before the

It was with this fund that the battleships there is yet to be built one battleship of over This does not appear to be an extravagant 20,000 tons; one armored cruiser of about

As the ships of Japan were lost and dam-Far Eastern seas, victory in perhaps the aged in the progress of the war, it was necesgreatest naval battle ever fought, the training sary to replace the loss. For this purpose the doesn't look so on paper, no! Unfortunately, Ship Supplementing Fund," amounting to however, there sometimes happens to be a little over 123,000,000 yen, was approved. It little discrepancy between the paper state- was to run for ten years from 1907 to 1916. The battleships Satsuma (19,350 tons) and As a matter of fact, the condition of the Aki (19,800 tons), the armored cruisers Japanese navy at the end of the war, save in Tsukuba and Ikoma of 13,750 tons each, and the splendid condition of its officers and men, Kurama (14,620 tons), and the cruiser Tone was bad. The Russian prizes were in such a (4,100 tons), have been built with this fund.

There was set aside in addition to the above munition, they needed immediate attention. mentioned, the so-called "implementing" The imperative and instant need for the fund of 76,570,000 yen to be disbursed an-

nually over a period of seven years, 1907- two Chinese 7,000-ton battleships, our own of destroyers are yet to be built.

of 99,860,000.

more ships which are needed. The amount ships and armaments. is to be disbursed annually in instalments for \$190,000,000.

THE TYPE OF SHIPS JAPAN IS BUILDING

he said, that started it.

(10,350 tons armed with four 12-inch and ten names of the naval history of Japan of to-day nought was begun. The First Lord was paced the deck of this wooden frigate. correct. And Japan's offense was forced upon her through no sweet experience. It began with the Battle of the Yellow Sea in the Chinese war. Our ships sunk or put to flight all the lighter ships of the Chinese. of this super-Dreadnought battleship, which When they concentrated their fire on the has a close connection with the United States;

1013. With this fund, the super-Dreadnought cruisers (for we had no battleships in those battleships Kawachi and Settsu, of 20,800 days) came very nearly saying their last tons each, are now being built, and out of the sayonara, without making a vital impression same fund one battle-cruiser of a large ton- on the Chinese armored ships. Later, in nage and three light cruisers and a number the Russian war, the Battle of the Nippon Sea emphasized the same lesson of the might Thus, the third-period naval expansion of big guns and big armored ships. And since program has commanded much more funds Japan is called upon to do a good deal with than the original 99,000,000 yen, as the very small means, she lost no time in laying people usually take it for granted. The funds down the Satsuma. But in the year this ship amounted in all to 200,430,000 yen instead was completed (1000), Great Britain saw six Dreadnought battleships and the cruiser the Even this thrice-padded amount has been Invincible in commission! Instead of bringing found pitifully inadequate. An additional forth fruit for repentance, however, Japan is 82,000,000 yen, therefore, has been provided forced—which serves her right—to keep up this year for the purpose of building a few with the naval race of the powers in enlarging

On the thirtieth day of March of this year. five years to come. A few newspapers and at Kure, was launched the Settsu-not the many politicians of Japan are laughing at "last word," far from it, but the latest word the amount appropriated. It is too pitifully in "capital ships." This naturally sums up small to do any vital good, is their contention. in a concrete form the Japanese idea of a The Government may be of similar mind, but battleship construction to date. She is of it is a case of making the most of about a 20,800 tons displacement, a sister ship of the quarter of a loaf. It has been reported that Kawachi of the same tonnage. She is 533 the order placed with Vickers' Sons & feet long—a little longer than the Kawachi, Maxim for the construction of an armored which is 526 feet in length-beam 84 feet, cruiser of 27,000 tons and the laying down of draft 27, horse power 25,000. She carries its sister ship of the same tonnage at Yoko- twelve 12-inch guns of 50 caliber, ten 6-inch, suka, have a direct bearing upon this addi- eight 4.7 inch, and ten 3-inch guns. And tional appropriation of 82,000,000 yen. In here it may be noted, in passing, that, in this manner the total sum set aside for the spite of all sorts of mystic, free advertisethird-period expansion program amounts ments given to Japanese naval efficiency, the to over 381,430,000 yen, or more than Satsuma and her sistership, Aki, and all other battleships in the Japanese navy, carry 45 caliber rifles instead of the later and much more effective type with which indeed so many of the American ships are armed. She In answer to a German criticism (of Count is to have the speed of 20.5 knots, five tor-Ernest von Reventlow's, I think) on the pedo tubes, and the complement of about one Dreadnought naval policy in bringing about thousand officers and men. The ship has a an enormous increase of the naval expendicurious historical interest for Americans, at tures of the powers as "nothing short of a least her name has. In the first year of the crime" Mr. Reginald McKenna, First Lord present Emperor's reign (in 1868), Japan of the British Admiralty, pointed out the real bought a wooden frigate of 920 tons from the criminal in this particular offense of building United States. She carried eight 30-pounders big fighting ships. It was not Great Britain, and she was christened Settsu. She was used as a transport and a training ship in the cradle Japan laid down her battleship Satsuma days of the new Nippon navy. The star 10-inch guns) five months before the Dread- were once carried by very modest cadets who

SHIPS OF FOREIGN CONSTRUCTION

There is another element in the make-up

might have used, Parsons' for example, speed, is invaluable to the Japanese navy. which is used in British ships. At that time, also, there were no American warships using the American turbine engine-perhaps because of the old, old principle that a prophet, even among the engines, is not without vessels which plays no small part in the new honor save in its own country. At any rate navy of Japan. It is represented by the the newspapers in Japan were loud over the Chikuma and her sister ships. The Chikuma innovation. It seemed such a compliment to was launched at Saseho on the first of April the American inventive genius, and they said of this year, and is a second-class cruiser of so. Their loud chorus sounded rather singu- 4,991 tons. She is 475 feet long, with a beam lar, for it was at the time when the yellower of 46.6; a draft of 16 feet and 7 inches; a among the enterprising journals in the United speed of 26 knots, and an indicated horse States were in full cry over the bad, bad power of 22,500. The famous British Dread-Japanese who were coming to take California nought, it is well known, has four propellers away from the Union.

Settsu or the Kawachi by about 6,000 tons. two Maxims and two torpedo tubes. She is This is inevitable. England tried to sacrifice expected to play, in the sore hour of need, one solidity of ship construction to speed. The of the far-flung fingers of the main squadrons, result was the Indomitable (17,250 tons), helping to make easier and more complete the which is said to have been a rather expensive work of the great battle cruisers now being experiment. It is armed with eight 12-inch built. All of this tendency in the ship policy guns and has the wonderful speed of twenty- of the Nippon navy points to one now rather five knots. At the time of the trial the simul- apparent fact. taneous discharge of her big guns brought out

other. For it is not from Asiatic waters that a revolutionary story in naval construction. her prospective or possible enemy will come. She must look for such an enemy from the standard of Japanese naval expansion European waters. And as at the time of the coming of the Baltic fleet, the most important What really determines the size and element in the war scheme of our navy was strength of the Japanese navy is, of course, to come in touch with the enemy as soon as the size and power of the battle fleet which

she is to be driven by Curtis turbine. The possible. A squadron of battleship cruisers Settsu is not the first battleship which has which can take care of themselves against used a Curtis turbine. The Aki, the sister any ship affoat and at the same time have ship of the Satsuma, was the first. It was a speed enough to dictate the time and place decided innovation at the time. There were of battle to the hostile fleet which, of necessity, then other turbines that a Japanese warship must be composed of battleships of slower

THE NEW FAST CRUISERS

This brings us to another type of war running at 300 revolutions which develop In the battle-cruisers, one can see the ideas 23,000—power equal to only five hundred of the Japanese navy in the 26,800-ton ar- more than that of the Japanese cruiser. She mored cruiser to be built at Vickers, Maxim has been fashioned to be as close a neighbor & Company's yard and its sister ship laid to the ideal scout as the Japanese navy down recently at the Yokosuka yard. In knows how to make her. She is to be armed tonnage, these ships are larger than either the with eight 6-inch guns and four 12-pounders,

The China, the Yellow and the Japan Seas the fact that the ship was too lightly con- have been turned into the Far Eastern Medistructed to stand the strain of the heavy terranean as far as the Japanese navy is conarmament. Indeed, Lord Beresford is re- cerned-especially since the formal annexaported to have made some plain statements tion of Korea. The command of the Pacific on this class of British battle-cruisers during waters, on the other hand, offers a realm the general election campaign some time back. rather free and wide even for fancy to roam Of course there is only one way to build a in. Japan cannot have too many scout ship strong enough to stand the strain of the cruisers of the Chikuma type. This need is heavy guns at play and at the same time have also the reason for the building of oceanthe speed of a fast cruiser—namely, to in- going destroyers represented by the *Umikaze* crease the tonnage. It is expensive. The (Sea-wind) and the Yamakaze (Mountainship ordered from Vickers will cost Japan wind), both of 1,500 tons displacement, caabout 25,000,000 yen (\$12,500,000), but this pable of developing 21,000 horse power with a is precisely the type of fighting ships that speed of 33 knots. They are of the same class Japan will need more pressingly than any of destroyers as the British Swift. They tell

Japanese Navy Department.

THE SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS OF THE POWERS

Countries	Now Completed	To be Completed by End of 1911	Total Tonnage
England	12	29	595,000
Germany	5	17	315,000
United State	s 4	10	223,000
France	0	8	160,000
Russia		6	125,000
Japan		5	110,000
OTHER TYP		TLESHIPS AND	Armored
England	92	109	1,670,000
Germany		48	725,000
United State		47	715,000
France		43	570,000
Russia		20	295,000
Tanan		20	405 000

These figures do not seem to put Russia very of its ships. The coming of the Baltic squad- of Japan can know. Thirty-four years ago, give a fair account of the Russians, what of their prime to-day, -Yokosuka, then the only the other four powers each and every one of naval shipbuilding yard in the entire Empire which has a large interest in Eastern Asia?

tain Oguri, an active officer of the Japanese wooden ship Amagi, of nine hundred and ten navy, recently, "I believe that England, in tons. It's a far cry from this to the 20,000-1917, on any morning things happen to hap- ton Dreadnought Kawachi. With all that, pen will be in position to send half of her ships the story of the development of warship-

the other powers of the world are able to put at once—namely, 22 battleships and 15 aron the Far Eastern seas. China is at home in mored cruisers-to the Orient. As for Amerthe Far East. Hers is the predominant in- ica, she stands independently in the Western terest there. Her navy, however, is still, and Hemisphere, with no hostile countries among happily, a thing of the future. Setting her aside her neighbors. For her, there is no need of for the present, therefore, let us look at the holding ships at home. On the day of trouble new navy of Russia after the Battle of the Nip- she is able to send her entire strength to the pon Sea. It has come to be a pleasant vogue Eastern seas. Therefore, in 1917, she will be in some quarters to smile pleasantly whenever able to send 31 battleships and 3 armored the Russian navy is mentioned in connection cruisers, 34 ships in all, to the Orient. Gerwith the Far Eastern waters. The pleasantry many will have no trouble in sending to the is all wrong, as so many pleasant and fashion- Orient 23 battleships and 18 armored cruisers, able ideas—more's the pity for us—are so apt 41 ships in all, and France, 22 battleships and to be. It might have been a surprise to some one armored cruiser, the total strength of 23 people; it certainly was a shock to most of ships. And Nippon? In 1917, she will have our own good people in Japan when the 6 battleships and 7 armored cruisers to put following tables were published by the into the main battle line; only 13 ships in all." Nichinichi and other Tokyo papers in Febru- That is to say, 24 armored ships less than ary of this year. They were compiled by the England could despatch to the East, even if she were able to send but one-half of her naval strength; compared to America, 21 ships less; 28 ships less than the number Germany could send; and lacking to ships to match the French fleet!

Yet we hear so much of the wicked, wicked designs of those bloodthirsty Japs, so anxious to come over the six-thousand-mile face of the Pacific and eat up the Pacific States of After this somewhat lengthy statement, I suppose there is no man whose heart is so dead as to chide us for what little maidenly efforts we are putting forth in all desperation to keep up our national defense

as best we may.

JAPAN'S ABILITY TO BUILD SHIPS

The Kure yard has built (completed in much below Japan; and figures are such stub- March, 1911) the 19,800-ton all-big-gun born and inconvenient things to talk to death. battleship Aki, and the Yokosuka yard its We might, if we wish, kick them into the middle sister ship, the Satsuma (19,350 tons). On of next week, even to the end of the Fiftieth October 15, 1910, the Yokosuka yard launched of Meiji, 1017, when the treaty with Britain the 20,800-ton super-Dreadnought battleship will have expired. That wouldn't do a bit of Kawachi; and on March 30, 1911, its sister good. Indeed, they get worse—the figures. ship Settsu, of the same tonnage, was launched Before the Russian war the learned critics from the Kure yard. And both the Yokosuka used to tell us that neither Russia nor any and the Kure are Japanese yards. These are other European power could ever send to the simple statements of facts. How eloquent Far Eastern waters more than 50 per cent. these statements are few but the naval men ron told us another tale. Even if Japan could therefore, within the memory of men still in of Nippon, launched the first warship (in the "According to my calculations," said Cap- modern sense) built in Japan. It was the

		-				BATTL	BATTLESHIPS				*	
	MENT	HEDNAT	велм	DRAFT	PLACE BUILT	LAUNCHED	COM-	HORSE	SPEED	TORPEDO	GUNS	
Settsu. Kawachi Aki	20,800 20,800 19,800	533 feet 526 feet 482 feet	84 feet 84 feet	27 fe 27 fe	et Kure Yokosuka et Kure	Mar. 1911 Oct. 1910 Apr. 1907	. 191	25,000 25,000	2000	6161	12 12-ln.; 10 0-ln.; 8 4.7-ln.; 10 3-in. 12 12-ln.; 10 6-in.; 8 4.7-ln.; 10 3-ln. 4 12-ln.; 12 10-in.; 8 6-in.	
Satsuma		feet		27 1/2 fe	Yokosuka		Oct. 1909	18,425	20.5	01	12 10-in.; 12 4.7-in.; 4 3-in.	
Katori		feet		27 f	Barrow		1906	1906 16,000	000	010	4 10-in.: 1	
Mikasa		feet	-	27%	Barrow		1902	16,431	18.5	4	14 6-in.; 20 12-pr.; 8 3-pr.; 4 2½-pr.;	
Shikishima	14,850			261/2 fi	Thames		1899	16,355	18.3	Cr A	14 6-in.; 20 12-pr.; 8 3-pr.; 4 2½-pr.	
Iwami (Orel)	13,516			26 f	St. Petersburg		1904	16,000	0 00	4	12 6-in.; 20 3-in.; 20	
1.		1/ feet	713% feet	26 f	St. Petersburg		1901	14,500	180	6:	11 6-in.; 20 3-pr.; 10 3-pr.;	
Suwo 1 (Pobleda)	_		-	26 f	St. Petersburg		1901	14,500	18	6	11 6-in.; 16 12-pr.; 10	
		feet		26% F	Thames		1897	14,000	19.2	On Con	10 6-in.; 20 3-pr.; 4	
15ships Total tonnage 233, 250	1			26	St. Petersburg	1894	868T	11,255	16.2	6	12 6-in.; 3	
					AR	ARMORED CRUISERS	CRUIS	ERS				

18 ships Total tonnage	Chikuma Tone Tone Tone Tone Soya ' (Yaryag) Soya ' (Yaryag) Kasagi Chitose Itsukushma Hashidate Naniwa Takachiho Niitaka Niitaka Otowa Lizumi Akashi Akitsushima Otowa Alitsushima Otowa Chiyoda		CF	Kuramia
72,564	4,950 6,600 6,500 5,500 5,500 5,500 5,709 3,709 3,709 3,420	TONNAGE	CRUISING SHIPS	450% feet 440% feet 440 feet 440 feet 408 feet 408 feet 400 feet 400 feet 400 feet 400 feet 400 feet 401 feet
	Apr. 1911 Oct. 1907 1899 1899 1899 1898 1898 1898 1991 1991 1885 1885	LAUNCHED	SHIPS	75% feet 26% 775% feet 26% 775 feet 26 977 feet 24 977 feet 24 68% feet 24 68% feet 24 55% feet 24 55% feet 24 676
	1910 1902 1902 1900 1899 1899 1898 1898 1896 1897 1897 1897 1897 1898	COM- PLETED		feet Kure feet Kure feet Kure feet Kure feet Kure feet Elswick feet Elswick feet Elswick feet Elswick feet Elswick feet Stettin feet Stettin feet Stettin feet Sestri
	26 20 20 20 223 223 223 223 117 127 18.7 18.7 20 20 20 21 18.7 19 21 19 19	SPEED		ire e
	IIIti I Nicolai I.) Mishima (Seniavine) Okinoshima (Apraxine) Matsene Katsuragi Yamato Vi amato Uli Uli Fushimi Sumida Anegawa Manshu Manshu Manshu Mihaya Yodo Yodo		COAST-DEFENSE SHIPS,	Oct. 1907
	9,594 4,1960 4,1250 1,550 1,502 1,502 1,502 1,502 1,502 1,502 1,502 1,502 1,203 1,203 1,213 1,253 1,253 1,253	TONNAGE	E SHIP	おおろのおおおよれないのの年生年本年年年の日本年本年年年の日本
	1899 1894 1896 1896 1885 1885 1886 1906 1908 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900	TONNAGE LAUNCHED		112-in 8 112-in 12 112-in 12 112-in 14 8-in 14 8-in 14 8-in 14 8-in 14 8-in 12 8-in 12 8-in 12 8-in 12 10-in 8 8-in 12
	2 12-in.; 4 6-in.; 6 6-in.; 12 R. F.; 8 M. 4 9-in.; 4 6-in.; 6 1.8-in.; 8 M. 3 10-in.; 4 6-in.; 6 1.8-in.; 8 1.4-in 2 17-C. M. (Krupp); 5 12-C. M.; 2 M. 2 17-C. M. (Krupp); 5 12-C. M.; 2 M. 2 17-C. M. (Krupp); 5 12-C. M.; 2 M. 4 12-pr.; 3 M.	GUNS	GUNBOATS AND SCOUTS	S-in 12 4.7-in 3 1.8-in 21 4 m S-in 12 4.7-in 3 1.8-in 21 4 m G-in 12 4.7-in 2 1.8-in 21 4 m G-in 12 4.7-in 2 1.8-in 21 4 m G-in 12 12-pr 8 2½-pr G-in 12 13-in 8 1.8-in G-in 12 3-in 20 3-pr 6 1.8-in 2 m G-in 10 3-in 6 1.8-in 2 m

Two torpedo mother ships of 14,620 tons; 57 destroyers of 21,594 total tonnage; 99 torpedo boats of the aggregate tonnage of 4,046. ¹Captured from Russia. Former Russian names in parentheses.

such as England and America, it is Nippon's launched 1888). policy to bring about her complete independence in naval construction—eventually that ships have a rather long lease of life in to build all the warships in the native yards. the Japanese navy. Still, at present, it is not altogether possible, or best, or cheapest to do so. The order for Japanese navy after the war with Russia: the 27,000-ton armored cruiser placed in England last year shows that Japan is still quite willing to learn. It speaks well for her good sense that, in the midst of all the loud international compliments heaped on the Japanese navy, she is not blind either to her own shortcomings or to the superiority of others. In January of this year, there were six ships building in different Japanese yards of the total tonnage of 38,000 as follows:

Yards	Name	Tonnage
Kure	Settsu	20,800
Maizuru	Umikaze	1,150
Saseho	Chikuma	5,000
Mitsubishi (private yard)	Yahagi	5,000
Mitsubishi " "	Yamakaze	1,150
Kawasaki " "	Hirado	5,000

a battleship of the Aki class will be begun in is neither profitable nor comfortable.

launched 1877), the torpedo boats Nos. soles her troubled soul very much.

building in Nippon is a tragedy, both finan- 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20 (from 53 to cial and human. Shipbuilding in any country 54 tons each), and the destroyer Inazuma rests largely on three things-the condition of which was damaged by collision. And on vards and machinery, the ability of the naval April 1, 1911, the following vessels were also architects and their workingmen, and the taken off the list: Chin-en (coast-defense ship, material for construction. In none of the 7,335 tons; launched 1882; captured from three does Japan stand among the leaders of China); *Hiyei* (coast-defense ship; 2,284 When the battleship Satsuma tons; launched 1877; whose heroic record (19,350 tons) was built, entirely by Japanese at the Battle of the Yellow Sea is rememhands and brains and with Japanese ma-bered); Takao (coast-defense ship, 1,778 tons; terial, the country went into a fit of almost launched 1888); Akagi (gunboat, 622 tons; frenzied enthusiasm. It shows how young launched 1888; fought the Chinese battle-Nippon is in this particular branch of work. ship at the Battle of the Yellow Sea single-Following the examples of great powers handed); Yaeyama (scout cruiser, 1,600 tons:

From the above list, it will be readily seen

The following table shows the growth of the

At the				of													Number f Ships	Total Tonnage
1905																	184	417,311
																	198	458,960
1907						,		٠	٠		٠			٠	٠		208	511,701
1908													,				194	505,490
1909																	193	503,207
1910			,											٠			184	524,273

The tables on the foregoing page show the ships of the Japanese navy which had been completed or launched before May 1, 1911.

Besides the craft enumerated in the tables, Japan has nine submarines of the total tonnage of 2,826, the largest of them displacing 314 tons. Four more vessels of this type are either proposed or in course of construction.

To sum up: it is the kindly wont of Japan's foreign critics to speak of the development of In addition to the above, a sister ship to the Nippon navy as more dramatic and 27,000-ton cruiser ordered from Vickers' Sons sensational than a fireside tale. It is. Still it & Maxim will be laid down at the Yokosuka must be confessed that her present sea yard during 1011. Also the work on the two strength is far from being adequate for the destroyers of 600 tons each at Maizuru; a safety of her expanding empire. To dash river gunboat of about 260 tons at Saseho, and one's head against a stone wall of any kind a short time. There will be about 50,000 tons Nippon to pound her head against that of her of new construction, therefore, at the end of financial limitations has the added bitterness of being foolish. Still she does it. She is As the new ships were added to the navy, doing it every year. This shows how bitterly Japan found it necessary to strike off twelve she feels her galling needs. And not even all ships from the effective list in 1910—the the flattering talk of Captain Hobson and third coast-defense ship Kongo (2,284 tons, his entertaining school of Japanophobes con-



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

SOME FACTS FOR DOUBTERS AS TO THE EFFICACY OF ARBITRATION

and of speeches by President Taft, by the donell: British Prime Minister, and by others, doubts culties, and as to its standing the strain likely to be put upon it when really difficult questions arise; to obtaining arbitrators in whom for the tribunal were sharply defined. there would be complete trust; to the possibility of framing rules to meet all cases; and to uncertainty as to what would happen if there were no rules for the guidance of arbitrators. In the Contemporary Review (London), Sir John Macdonell, C. B., presents some facts which, though they may not remove these doubts, may, he hopes, prove nated as umpires. Though "they had the helpful. They are, he says, facts which anymerit of being impartial . . . their decisions one may verify. We may enumerate them did not advance or expand international law." briefly as follows:

its unmistakably increased efficiency. - In the this point Sir John's observations are espeearlier arbitrations "the arbitrators were cially worthy of attention. He writes: avowedly advocates, and not very temperate advocates; bound to find for their country; days become more and more common. It was not probably acceptable in so far as not impartial." Sir John says further:

The casting vote was determined by lot; the litigant who chanced to get it must win. Instead of going through the form of arguing, the parties might as well have spun a coin into the air and gone home when it fell. . . . I may safely say that no advocate of repute in that country [the United States or elsewhere would in these days commit himself to a doctrine asserted by the American representatives in regard to the Oregon boundary, that a state whose subject had discovered the mouth of a great river was entitled to the entire territory which it drained. . . . There is but one opinion—shared no less by the representatives of the United States than by those of Great Britainas to the admirable manner in which the last great international arbitration, that relating to the North American fisheries, was conducted under the presidency of Professor Lammasch.

The existing treaties of arbitration are prepared with greater care, and the precise questhan in the past.—Lord Westbury said of the one state upon another.

HOUGH many converts to arbitration Washington treaty: "I think three boys of have been made as the result of the ten years old might have succeeded in making memorable meeting at the Guildhall, London, a more intelligible one." Says Sir John Mac-

Scarcely was the ink dry when the representastill exist in the minds of many on the subject. tives of the two parties were hopelessly at variance These doubts have reference to the range of as to the limits of the subject-matter of the dispute arbitration as a practical mode of settling diffi- and the meaning of the rules which the tribunal was to apply. By way of contrast, I may refer to the seven questions submitted to the arbitrators in the North American fisheries dispute; the issues

> There is a great improvement in the preparation of the "cases" submitted by governments to the tribunals.—The trial is preceded by long and careful investigations; a well-recognized form of procedure has been evolved. In the last century sovereigns were frequently nomi-

There is ground for believing that the popular-Remarkable improvement in arbitration and ity of arbitration is not a passing phase. On

It is not an accident that arbitration has in these an accident that permanent embassies became common in the sixteenth century; that treaties of commerce began to increase in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; that the laws of neutrality were evolved chiefly in modern times. These things came about from pressing necessities; and the frequent employment of arbitration in private and international disputes is in like manner part of a living process. With the increasing number of points of contact between nations are multiplied the questions which must be somehow solved-if not by diplomacy, then by arbitration. There is a deeper cause for its prevalence: there is not only the growth of the pacific spirit, but the disbelief in war as a lasting settlement and a sense of its futility and brutality. What is of even greater moment, though less noticed, is the diminution, for a time at all events, of the causes of deep animosity and illfeeling between nations. They have their conflicting ambitions; they are keen competitors at many points. But (with one or two exceptions) there do not exist between states those feelings permitting of no compromise which existed while Austria ruled over Italy, while the Christian states formed, or being formed, out of the Turkish Empire had a precarious existence, and while the unsatisfied aspirations to be determined are more clearly defined tions of nationalities took the form of demands of

block in the way of acceptance of arbitration in the comprehensive terms which President Taft originally proposed or in the modified form of the draft treaty." It is said that vital questions affecting the honor of a nation cannot be referred to arbitration. Yet it is noteworthy how many questions in which it was said national honor was involved have in fact been satisfactorily settled by arbitration or by like means. Sir John gives the following instances:

The opposition to the arbitrations conducted under the Jay treaty came from those who thought that the matters at issue affected the honor of the two countries. In the long dispute as to the Oregon boundary there was the same talk of honor. President Polk declared that "he did not believe the territorial rights of a nation to be a subject for turned upon quarbitration." "All Oregon or none." "Fifty-four national honor. arbitration.

Sir John refers to "the great stumbling- forty, or fight," was the popular cry. In the end the forty-ninth parallel was accepted with no loss of honor and dignity. The sticklers for the honor of this country [England] pressed Lord Salisbury to meet President Cleveland's demand—for such it was—that England should submit to arbitration the dispute between her and Venezuela as to the boundary of British Guinea. Lord Salisbury, who understood honor as well as any statesman, did not yield to this pressure. The matter was referred to arbitration and resulted in a decision, on the whole, in favor of England. A famous American statesman once declared that he would as soon cut off his right hand as agree to the contention of England with respect to the North American fisheries; a contention which his country lately submitted to the Hague Tribunal with no loss of prestige or honor.

> As a matter of fact, all the most successful of the great arbitrations of the past have turned upon questions of vital interests and

WILL CANADA BE LOST?—A CANADIAN VIEW

rocity has the subject been handled with more directness or in terms more uncompromisingly frank than in the article entitled "Will Canada be Lost?" which is contributed by Mr. Albert R. Carman, of Montreal, to the National Review (London). This writer goes straight to the point; he calls a spade a spade; and he thrusts his lance with absolute impartiality. For instance, we read:

Let us begin by dissolving the problem into its elements and discovering its chief factors. First, I should put down without any hesitation the intentions of the American people. Do they mean Annexation? This ought not to be a difficult question for a people of the same stock—the people of the United Kingdom—to answer. What would the British people mean if they were in the same position as the Americans, and had a rich, undeveloped, sparsely populated and yet highly civilized country dividing the North American continent with them? What is the use of playing the hypocrite? Men of our blood are born Annexationists. The British people have been "annexing" everything loose for centuries, and although they are suffering from "land dyspepsia" to-day, the habit is so strong that they inadvertently lay an itching palm from time to time on such inconsiderable trifles as the Soudan, Thibet, a choice bit of Persia, another section of the Dark Continent. We do not want these countries. Oh, dear, no. We will not take them. We merely cast our shoe over them, and we would like to see any European rival lay a covetous finger on the fringe of their outer garment-that is all.

Now the Americans are made of the same stuff. They have been "annexing" territory ever since they began business a century ago at a fairly creditable rate of speed for a young people. That arch-Annexationist-John Bull-has every reason to be

IN few of the current discussions of Recip- proud of his Prodigal Son who has made the profession of Prodigal pay. They began with Thirteen States strung along the Atlantic seaboard. That was in 1776. Look at a map and see how little of the present American Republic that original string of Commonwealths comprised. Then they "annexed" the Hinterland—an empire in itself. Then they purchased Louisiana from Napoleon. They had now so much empty land that they could not find time to "map" it; but they pushed into Texas and "annexed" another principality. They "held up" Mexico and took California et al. Finally, after the Civil War, they "annexed" Alaska for no mortal reason except to get a firmer grip on the northern half of the continent.

> Mr. Carman asserts that he does not intend his remarks as a criticism of the American people. But, he adds, "they are human. They are still 'annexing' territory—Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Panama—all for the good of the countries they 'annex.' They know that they are the greatest people with the finest government and the best institutions and the highest ideals in the world. Why should they not desire to extend these benefits to others? When Britain stops benefiting' India, and benevolently building barrages for the Egyptians, she will be in a better position to carp." Mr. Carman calls this "the argument from human nature." He considers the argument from the utterances of American leaders more specific, if not so convincing. President Taft, of course, now knows that "a whisper of Annexation from his lips would kill the scheme upon which he has risked his political life." But he has publicly called attention to the fact that "the

bond uniting the Dominion to the mother country is light and almost imperceptible," not understanding that "to point to the lightness of the bond is tantamount to confessing that he thinks that bond easy to break."
"Now," says Mr. Carman, "if we grant the intention of the American people, where do the Canadians stand?"

Will it be easy to keep Canada-or for Canada to protect herself—if the Americans are determined to get her? . . . There is no question of fighting about it. Britain and the United States dare not fight to-day for ten Canadas. . . . By all means let us adopt the Arbitration Treaty as a notice to the world that the two Anglo-Saxon peoples are getting back to back. But the very fact that there will be no fighting increases the danger for Canada. There are a lot of Canadian people who would fight—if fighting were at all in question. The point I want to make is that if a hundred million people in the United States set themselves to get control of ten million people in Canada and to secure unlimited access to their natural resources. we have a situation that is not to be toyed with.

At present the United States is pressing Canada at two points-her splendid water powers along the international boundary and hates to give up her best beloved daughter to a foreigner. her pulp forests. As Mr. Carman puts it, the Americans "want benevolently to develop them both for us." The Taft-Fielding Agreement, if it goes into effect, will kill off a number of industries. It will also strip the Canadian farmer of every vestige of protection. Another effect will be to create a very considerable north-and-south trade. That is the ence. Commercially we shall be a tier of States in purpose of the agreement. Thousands of the American Union. Canadians will adapt themselves to the new conditions and will be commercially concerned in its continuance. To threaten Reciprocity these words: will be to threaten their pockets. "Free trade in hogs and livestock will convert Canada into a subject province of the American meat trusts." American capital will flow in all critical questions. They are by far the gravest to exploit Canadian natural resources; and mighty financial interests will stand to lose hundreds of millions from any rupture in the friendly fiscal relations of the two countries. Quoting Mr. Carman again:

That will be our position when some future American President proposes "free trade in everything." We shall at once say that we cannot grant it.... But Mr. Taft's successor may say—and with truth—"I am sorry. I understand your position. I sympathize with it. I know we assented to the Taft-Fielding Agreement. But if you do not show some disposition to meet the demands of our people, they will send a Congress to Washington one of these days whom I cannot restrain, and who will be instructed to tear up that Agreement. So I fear you had better ward off that danger by granting 'Free trade in everything.' Of



BRITANNIA'S NEW SON-IN-LAW OLD ENGLAND: "He is a fine old gentleman, but one always From Kladderadatsch (Berlin)

Annexation". . . . What do you think will happen then? The farmers are likely to be for it; and they are to-day 65 per cent. of our people. All the interests which have established relations with the American market will favor it. . . . A man who cannot see Annexation in to-day's scheme will not see it then. So will go our industrial independ-

Mr. Carman closes his forceful paper with

Will Canada be lost? Can Canada leave the Empire and keep her identity? Can the Empire spare Canada and keep her prestige? These are which the peoples concerned have faced in a century. But it is pure petulance to call Pr Taft "the enemy of the British Empire." But it is pure petulance to call President nothing more than the friend of the United States; and, as a patriot, he could be no less. But we are here dealing with mighty world forces—with the progress of nations—for which no man is to blame. Let us not lose our tempers. But let us have the courage to see things clearly. Let us soberly realize that President Taft is right when he says that "Canada is at the part-ing of the ways." The Canadians are making a decision to-day which may vitally affect the balance of the powers when generations yet unborn take up their destiny. We are fighting one of the decisive battles of history. Quite as much depends on how it goes as was at stake at Sadowamore in my opinion than was at stake at Waterloo.

Few students of history will be disposed to course I give you my word that this will not mean doubt the accuracy of Mr. Carman's forecast.

AUSTRIA VERSUS ITALY—AN AUSTRIAN VIEW

EVERY student of international politics— their own country, but in liberal circles and their press, too, we find more or less direct allusions to the "reactionaries" and "fire-brands" who would and alliance. A writer in the Osterreichische Rundschau (Vienna) sketches recent relations between Austria and Italy and lays the blame for the existing strained situation almost exclusively upon the Italians, whose unfriendly feelings, according to the writer, are insistently evident. He criticizes his own countrymen and Government, too, for displaying too concessive a spirit toward the Italians, to the detriment of their own dignity and interests. He says:

Were one to judge by the official protestations of friendship on both sides and the frequent reciprocal friendly visits of leading statesmen, it might be thought that harmony reigns supreme; and many in Austria are naïve enough to take that view. One who looks at the reverse of the shield. however, will find a striking difference-no trace of the alluring glitter of the other side. This is, of course, familiar to diplomats and their underlings, and hence their nervous anxiety to conceal it; but the increasing gusts from Italy expose it ever anew to the world's gaze. Even should a person be ingenuous enough to credit the assurances of those officials, the policy of the respective Ministers of War would belie them, both being zealously engaged in powerful martial reinforcements. Persistent optimists may say that that is no conclusive evidence, since other nations, too, are feverishly arming—which is true. But the military preparations in Italy and Austria leave against. The extension of the Venetian railway, the erection of a second naval base on the Adriatic, the fortifying of the eastern frontier, and so on, all these are signs which must convince even the rosiest optimist. If to this be added the ever recurring rancorous demonstrations against Austria, the sensational success of D'Annunzio's premiere of "La Nave," the matter-of-course way in which a war with Austria-Hungary in the near future is openly discussed in Italy, we have such crushing evidence of the existing tension between the two nations, that to attempt to deny it would seem absolutely childish. In face of these signifi-cant facts the "hearty" alliance of the two mon-archies romanced about by the diplomats appears in an entirely different light.

But who is to blame for this unsatisfactory and dangerous situation? Italy would unhesitatingly cry in unison: Austria. But no such unanimity prevails in the latter monarchy in imputing the blame to Italy.

knows that there is a good deal of hostility destroy the cordial relations between the two nabetween Austrians and Italians, and this tions; the tension, according to them, being prodespite official protestations of friendship duced by the opposing views of clerical Austria and Liberal Italy. As a matter of fact, this has little or nothing to do with the matter; for it is immaterial whether the aspiration for Trieste and Southern Tyrol proceeds from clericals or liberals. The real causes of the existing antagonisms are far more deep-seated.

> The first question is: what reasons has Austria (Hungary may in this question be ignored) to antagonize Italy?

The answer is very plain-none. It can redound only to her benefit to cultivate cordial relations with her southwestern neighbor and to have a real, not a mere paper, alliance with her. How lacking the existing one is was bitterly experienced by Austria in the annexation crisis in the Balkans, when Italy's attitude, instead of inspiring confidence, made it impossible for the former to concentrate her efforts in that region and forced her to have her fleet in readiness for all emergencies in the Adriatic. Had Italy at that critical juncture proved as faithful an ally as Germany, Austria's position would have been entirely different. Austria-Hungary's chief economic interests lie in the southeast. It is, therefore, essential that she should feel secure in her rear, which is only possible if she is sure of Italy's friendship. This consideration alone makes the Italians' assertion that Austria threatens their country, seem a phantom of the fervid southern fancy or a malicious fabrication.

The Austrian reinforcements on the no room for doubt as to whom they are aimed Italian frontier were, the writer shows, resorted to only upon Italy's increasingly threatening attitude. He also points out that the Italian forces far outnumber the Austrian in the frontier regions. It were high time, he adds, that the Italians should recognize that the Austrians want nothing from them and are not thinking of attacking them. "No less timely would it be for them to comprehend that it is their (the Italian) attitude that prevents a genuine alliance, and forces Austria-Hungary to be on its guard and to take preventive measures." The article proceeds to point out that the policy of the House of Savoy has never been friendly to Austria. "Its object has always been the destruction of Austrian dominion."

Though with the fall of Venice the original program of Savoy and politics-which was that of the In the latest legislative session protests were last vestige of Austrian rule on Italian soil deraised against Austria's "defiant" warlike prepar-ations. These proceeded, it is true, mostly from It wanted to free the "unredeemed" sons of Italy, Socialists, who neglect no opportunity to asperse and organized the party of the "Irredenta Italia" which made that its object. How great the in- in reality, her ally. But might not a parfluence of that party is, was shown at the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, when there was a stormy outcry to force Austria to give up its possessions peopled by Italians. Though the Italian nent alliance and put a stop to rival re-Government did not yield to the popular pressure, inforcements? it evidenced its sympathy with the aims of the "Irredenta" the same year by having its chief, General Arizzani, buried at the public expense, the Baroness von Suttner might well ask such a And though it has maintained a correct attitude, not countenancing any of the inimical demonstrations, it has not remained inactive; it is steadily arming—against what presumptive foe it would, in the face of obvious facts, be absurd to doubt.

proved, the writer continues, the conclusion that "if the relations of the two nations are wishes goes without saying. Even in the camp of not what they should be the blame attaches the peace-advocates this may be recognized. If, to Italy alone, is irresistibly convincing." It is for her alone to change the course she upon as an indispensable condition of genuinely friendly relations, a resort to war is forced upon has hitherto pursued and to convince her the Austrian monarchy. She does not want it, neighbor that she is, not only on paper but but neither does she fear it.

tial satisfaction of the Italian claims, the writer goes on, secure a sincere and perma-

The cession of Trentino, say. Some follower of question. The answer is furnished by Pellegrini in his book: "Verso la Guerra." He says that if there could be an Italian administration that would agree to it, it would be swept away by a revolution, for Trentino will naturally fall to Italy at the next political change, while she must have Trieste and Istria besides, upon a host of From the foregoing facts, which can all be grounds—and this view is presumably shared by all non-official Italy; at any rate, by its youth. That it is impossible for Austria to yield to these however, the fulfillment of those aims is insisted

EXCHANGES OF TEACHERS IN THE UNITED STATES

ers" in the Educational Review do not bear vironment is necessary. fruit. Few persons will be disposed to chalabout our country, and do not manifest any undertake this work." insuperable desire to learn more . . . we know our own cities, our own art galleries, this connection Mr. Jonas writes: our own libraries and our own mountains and lakes just as well as we do those of Europe. But the fact is we do not. We do little culture travel in our own country on railroads, responded than did schools . . . and an equally less by automobile, and none on foot. The emphatic answer is the fact that as many as thirty European has a great advantage over us in thousand teachers annually attend the National this respect."

How shall these conditions be remedied? If the pupils will not travel, and the students will not migrate, the teachers must. Now, or San Francisco, and their environs, about which as Mr. Jonas remarks, we cannot all begin to traverse the length and breadth of the land any more than we could all start suddenly the summer, when much that is best in them can for Europe; but we can help to make it possing the summer of the su ble for some of us to do so, and those should Wisconsin, or Arizona, or Georgia, an opportunity be chosen who can do so most easily and to spend a whole year in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as exchange teacher without loss of

T will be a matter for regret if the sugges- nate their impressions. A short sight-seeing tions contained in Mr. J. B. E. Jonas' artitour is insufficient: residence with a full cle on "Intra-national Exchange of Teach- opportunity to get steeped in the new en-

As to a central bureau to direct and superlenge his assertion that "We Americans, for intend this exchange of teachers and proall our travel, mostly European, and for all fessors, Mr. Jonas points to the Carnegie, our vaunted open-mindedness, are extremely Rockefeller, and Sage Foundations, which We know surprisingly little "very well could, and certainly gladly would,

Would the teachers take kindly to the can travel in our own country, if we choose idea? Would they respond and accept exto. There is no reason why we should not change positions remote from home? In

The most emphatic answer to this question is tunity was offered, far more American teachers Education Association meeting, and invariably regret, on the day of their departure, that they must leave. . . . These teachers want to see must leave. . . . These teachers want to see Boston and New England, or Milwaukee, Denver they have been hearing and reading so much. And yet, who can acquaint himself with these in the short time they have at their disposal, and during those who can afterward most fully dissemi- time or salary-why the thought of it would make

her heart leap to her throat for rapture! . . . Be- antidotes; and it is precisely these that the sides, more than that of any other profession, teachers' work is nerve-racking. Nothing more salubrious for the overworked teacher could be imagined than an occasional opportunity for and animated, and could put to use at once travel and change of environment, which this this new knowledge and enlarged scope of contemplated teachers' exchange would afford. vision." No, there is no doubt that the teachers would show a ready response.

lost sight of. The profession of teaching is quently, the school and the teacher will be the one most easy to get into ruts. Con- more and more called upon. If therefore instantly dealing with minds inferior to his creased service is expected, enlarged opporown, mental dwarfing and stagnation are his tunity should be granted. Give the teacher most insidious dangers. To these, "travel every chance to widen his horizon, and to and a new environment are the most effective fit himself for his difficult task.

exchange would afford. A devitalised and languishing teacher would return quickened vision."

Mr. Jonas observes, further, that the influence of parents and of the home is ad-There is another point that should not be mittedly declining very rapidly, and conse-

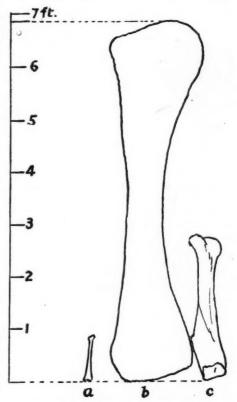
NEW CRETACEOUS REPTILES FROM GERMAN EAST AFRICA

I IP to within recent years, America has known to be the longest) from the African the land of the big reptiles of the secondary age, for nowhere else were found so great a variety of colossal extinct reptiles as in the "Bad Lands" of Wyoming, the Dakotas, and adjacent States. It seems, however, that with the continued exploration of Africa, America is to lose her primacy in this respect. The fossils of the Karoo beds of south Africa. with their close resemblance to American fauna of the same age, have already been known for some years. Now comes Professor Branca in a recent number of the Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift with a description of a mountain of immense fossil bones recently discovered by a German paleontologist led by Eberhard Fraas in the Tendaguru district of German East Africa. Besides this find, others in the Kilwa district of the same colony have been made, about eighteen different localities in all.

Professor Branca compares one of the immense new fossils with the mounted skeleton of the diplodocus which Carnegie presented to the Imperial Museum, and very much to the disadvantage of the latter. The diplodocus has heretofore been known as about the largest of all land animals so far discovered, but the new giant appears to be at least one-third larger, and possibly twice as large, to judge by the bone measurements cited by Professor Branca. The new skeleton, along with others, is now in the process of unpacking and reconstruction in Berlin, which will doubtless require many months.

The longest rib of the diplodocus has a length of 73 inches, while one of the ribs (not

been famous among paleontologists as reptile measures about 98 inches. The long-



COMPARATIVE DIMENSIONS OF HUMERUS OR UPPER ARM BONE OF (a) MAN, (b) THE NEW CRETACEOUS REPTILE FROM THE TENDAGURU DISTRICT OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA, (c) ELEPHANT

DIPLODOCUS AS RECONSTRUCTED BY GERMAN PALEONTOLOGISTS

est neck vertebra of diplodocus has a correct, practically all of the big skeletons in length of 25 inches; one of those from the fossil hall of the American Museum of Africa (perhaps not the longest), 47 Natural History must be taken down and inches, nearly twice as great. The remounted, and when this is done will prehumerus (upper arm bone) of diplodo- sent a very different appearance from what cus is 37 inches they now do. It is a serious indictment long, and two against the ability and knowledge of Ameriof the upper can paleontologists, since they are the ones arm who were originally responsible for the setting

which is contended to be radically wrong.

Briefly, the contention is bones from Africa have each a length of over that these big reptiles are mounted with 82 inches, more than twice as great as that straight upright legs, just like mammals, of the diplodocus. The figure on the pre- whereas the upper joint of the limbs of all ceding page shows this humerus in the center, living reptiles extends horizontally at right joints of the fossils show this to have

been so with the extinct reptiles also. This would make their height very much less than at present, and explain some facts which have hitherto failed of explanation.

DIPLODOCUS ACCORDING TO AMERICAN PALEONTOLOGISTS

that of man on the left, and that of the elephant angles to the body, and that the forms of the on the right. The scientific world will await with interest the

appearance of the animal as set up. The head of the animal, says Professor Branca. has not yet been unpacked, but is conjectured to be

very small in respect to the size of the The long necks were not carried horizontally

which was started by Professor Tarnier and necks, in conjunction with the heavy tails, were proper mounting of these great reptile skele- which position they raised their front legs from tons. If Professor Tarnier's contention is the ground in the manner of a kangaroo.

body, like most of the herbivorous dinosaurs. forward from the body, but curved over the Professor Branca renews the controversy back like those of swans or herons, and these has for some time raged in Germany over the used for reaching the upper foliage of trees, in

MUSIC AND CHAUVINISM

SOME pregnant words directed against a Erlanger, and others of note. The protest was growing tendency to glorify the national, especially directed against Albert Carré, the one of the leading reviews of Holland.

There is just now in Europe and also in although this tendency differs in both strength and object in the different countries.

more against German music . than against French. France offers a typical situation.

state subsidized houses. Xanir Leroux, the

in the art of music, thus devitalizing it, and far too fond of drawing upon his Italian reper-Director of the Opéra Comique, who was, they said, preventing its real mission as a world force, toire. The number of operas of various foreign are spoken by Dr. J. de Jong in Onze Eeuw, composers reproduced seems to favor the conclusion of the oratorio composers, but it must be noted that the productions so favored were primarily classical, and that the favoritism, as shown numeri-America, he reminds us, a tendency to laud cally, did not so much apply to modern produc-"native" as against that of "foreign" music, tions. Pierre Lalo, the well-known Temps critic, although this tendency differs in both brought a new and higher concept into the dispute. He said the French malcontents have a right In America it is peculiarly directed against leaning toward the foreign, as because of his everything European, in France against preference for inferior foreign music, even against everything German or Italian, in Holland good native work. Lalo asserted that whereas more against German music than against Puccini figured 377 times in one year's representations, Beethoven, Mozart, and Gluck together only account for 233. This he considers mon-strous. That so petty a composer should be rep-French composers have strongly protested resented more than those of the greatest names, in against the presentation of foreign music in the international music together, is a real justification for saying Carré is no critic. His point is, that it composer of "Le Chemineau," was the leader of is not in the interests of art to laud the national the protest, and was supported by Saint-Saëns, simply because it is national, but that it is essen-

tial to discriminate in the selection of the foreign. outcry against Dutch singers of repute, because Indy, Debussy, or the others, which tends to show that the public sentiment is not pronounced in support of the chauvinistic preference, but it is fostered as a species of "protection" by native authors. The result of the protest has been that Carré has consented to a minimum number of representations of French works and a maximum number of foreign, well knowing, however, that it will be impossible to carry his pledge into practice. Further, the protest created bad blood in other countries, in Italy more especially. There was talk of reprisals in the form of making Italian "copyright" more difficult for French works, in Italy where they are commonly used and presented. Moreover, to the door of his French critics Carré may possibly lay the honor of being asked to ac- enlisting any protest?" cept the musical direction of the Turin Exhibition.

Passing to the conditions in Holland they of course vary, for in that country, says the composer that one should look, but to the author, there is practically no national musical merit of the production. It is laughable to of course vary, for in that country, says the dramatic art.

For a long time, however, there has been an tion, of internationalism and cosmopolitanism.

Carré's retort is that Puccini pays better than they never or rarely included national songs in their programs. In a country so much visited by, and so much dependent upon, foreign artists, who cannot be blamed, for they rarely know Dutch, this desire for the dramatic may be more leniently regarded. More and more where choice of a program is given, does it go to the Dutch song or the song by Dutch composers. As an illustration of the growth of the tendency in Holland, Bernard Zweers is quoted as having written in "Neeandia": "The soul of the people is being undermined, by the aid of a great proportion of the people themselves. Is there a clearer sign of the lack of public spirit and of national sensibility than the fact that those of our foremost singers have recently given recitals in German, without it

> Zweers fails to see that this demonstrates that, left to themselves, the people do not share his chauvinism. It is not to the nationality of the speak of purifying ourselves from the foreign, in our times of enlightenment and hyper-civiliza-

GILBERT, AUTHOR OF "PINAFORE"

goers has enjoyed the clean and captivating operas or operettas, which were the joint product of Sir Arthur Sullivan and Sir William Gilbert, two men who worked together with rare harmony of purpose and method. in England. He was in his seventy-fifth year. He lost his life while attempting to save a lady visitor from drowning in a swimming pool. It was by an impressive coincidence that his death occurred on the very day that "Pinafore" was revived, with an all-star cast, at one of the New York theaters.

The first of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas was staged thirty years ago, but the loss of Sir William Gilbert belongs essentially to the present. Referring to the extent of his influence, the London Spectator remarks:

The operas which he wrote with Sullivan have most of them stood the test of years, and have been successfully revived over and over again in London and by touring companies in the provinces [and abroad]. His libretti are as familiar to the drawing-room as to the theater, and as the author of the "Bab Ballads" he has taken a definite place of his own in the literature of the country.

Gilbert's place, continues the Spectator, is secure, even when we accord to Sullivan all the credit due him for the melodies of the work they did in common.

a librettist being bound up or confused with the you with a love unparalleled in the annals of the

AN entire generation of theater and opera music of his collaborator, and Gilbert before now less have considered unbalanced, as, for instance, when he has been compared as a writer of lyrics with Shelley, or when he has been assured that no writer of patter-songs has been his equal since Aristophanes. Something of the lilt and melody of Sullivan's music has infected that kind of criti-On May 29 Gilbert died at his country home cism. But fortunately Gilbert has left other writings behind him besides those which Sullivan set to music. His work seems to separate itself into three periods. You get, first, the period of the "Bab Ballads"—an era of periodical publication which found him an audience of his own. Few stories are more familiar to budding authors and beginners in journalism than the rejection of the "Bab Ballads" by *Punch*, and their triumphant progresss in *Fun*. After the "Bab Ballads"—of course, the periods are never wholly distinct or separate—comes a time of serious playwriting, when the Gilbertian genius for topsy-turvydom on the stage seems to develop an almost permanent point of view. To these years of playwriting belong "The Palace of Truth," "Pygmalion and Galatea," "The Wicked World," "Sweethearts," "Engaged," and others; some, like "The Wicked dealing satirically with topics of the day, World. while others are still popular favorites. And then begins the third period, dating from 1877, when Gilbert, with Sullivan, produced "Trial by Jury," and followed it with "The Sorcerer" and "H. M. S. Pinafore." With the world-wide success of "Pinafore," which, we may reflect with amazen weether was by no more accounted of the the Cilbert. ment, was by no means assured at first, the Gilbertand-Sullivan era had established itself. For Gilbert it was at once a beginning and a return. In the plays there had already been a promise of the quality of the books of the opera; in "Engaged," indeed, there is a sentence which might stand almost as the keynote of all Gilbert's writing; the There is always a certain danger of the work of delightful reply to a proposal of marriage—"I love

heart, but-business is business." That might be taken from any of the operas; but it belongs equally to his earliest work.

An estimate of Gilbert's work, which is representative of the general American comment, appears in the Nation, New York. From this estimate we quote the following:

He was not a great dramatist, but he possessed many of the essential qualifications of one. No man had a quicker sense of theatrical situation either comic or serious. He had the constructive faculty, plenty of imagination and invention, experience of life and knowledge of human nature, both kindly and caustic wit, quick and humorous perception, and a mastery of language which manifested itself in sound and pregnant prose and fluent, musical verse. There are in his writings many pretty strokes of poetic fancy and bits of genuine pathos and passion, while some of his lightest productions are freighted with a pointed moral and philosophic observation. . . . And although in one form or another he dealt with life in many phases, and often in robust fashion, he never condescended to pander to low tastes by the use of vulgar or demoralizing methods. There is not an objectionable line to be found in all his publications. Beginning to write at a time when the British stage was largely abandoned to crude sensation or the veiled improprieties of adaptations from the French, he set himself to prove that audiences could be attracted without any sacrifice of decency, and that it was possible even to handle pitch without defilement. When he entered into his partnership with Sullivan—to quote his own words—"we sir william gilbert reading a play to two of resolved that our plots, however ridiculous, should be coherent, that our dialogue should be void of offense, that, on artistic principles, no man should Finally, we agreed that no lady of the company should be required to wear a dress that she could not wear with absolute propriety at a private fancy ball." To this agreement they faithfully adhered, with results that are known to the whole civilized world. What becomes of our modern "musical course, Gilbert, who was the more potent spirit in the illustrious firm, did not win the public and nudity from his stage. He furnished better and and honor.



HIS ASSOCIATES

play a woman's part, and no woman a man's. more certain attractions instead of them. He took care also that every performer in his company should be able not only to sing, but to act. . . . Neither Sullivans nor Gilberts, unfortunately, are to be found every day. But the lesson which they taught is plain enough for such of their successors as choose to profit by it. Empty, vulgar, glittering comedy" when judged by this standard? Of frivolity may draw the crowd for a brief season, but only the entertainment that appeals to in-telligence and good taste is sure of lasting public fortune by the mere exclusion of vulgarity and support. Gilbert and Sullivan died full of riches

THREE THOUSAND MILLION BANANAS A YEAR

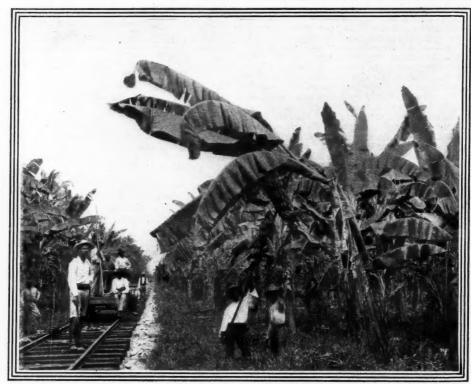
THE commercial history of the banana is from New York to San Francisco, or, placed a veritable fairy tale. Just as the end to end, would extend thirteen times growth of the plant is phenomenally rapid, so around the earth at the Equator. The wholethe trade in its fruit exhibits a development sale value of this importation at the point of almost incredible. Forty years ago compare export exceeded \$12,500,000; and the banatively few persons in the United States had nana-loving public of the United States probever seen a bunch of bananas: the fruit was ably expended more than \$35,000,000 for its practically unknown. In 1910 there were im-favorite fruit. The first known importation ported into this country more than three of bananas into this country took place in thousand million bananas—a shipment which 1804, when a consignment of thirty bunches would cover an area 20 feet wide reaching was brought to New York as a commerical

Colon to New York. Then in 1870 Captain as follows: Baker, owner of a Cape Cod schooner, which had carried machinery and gold-miners 300. miles up the Orinoco, ran into Jamaica for on deck as an experiment. The experiment to carefully clean the ground about the root of each proved so successful that the banana industry was established on the island, and in 1910 the exports of the fruit reached \$4,000,000.

of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, from whose interesting article in that magazine the foregoing data are taken, the banana is one of the thirstiest of plants, and will not produce a maximum of fruit in districts where there is an annual rainfall of less than 100 inches. Consequently, although it can ready for the gatherer. At irregular intervals be grown through fifty degrees of latitude along the entire stalk, and extending only part of from 25 degrees N. to 25 degrees S., only a forth tiny ridges of flowers—which are almost im-

venture by the schooner Reynard from Cuba; allels is so located that banana growing can but the real beginning of the trade may be be made profitable. The banana being seedsaid to date from 1856, when Mr. Charles less, propagation is by means of young shoots Frank undertook regular importations from or suckers. The method of cultivation is

The suckers are placed, in rows about 12 feet apart, in land that has been cleared of small timber and brush. When the planting is finished, the ballast, carrying a few bunches of bananas only labor necessary is to keep down the weeds and stalk. The development from a newly planted sucker to the plant in full bearing is simply short of marvelous. Within a space of six or seven weeks the 2- or 3-foot plant has more than doubled in According to Mr. Franklin Adams, editor size, and a month later the leaves cease to unfold, and a spike appears out of the center of the crown. This is the future stalk of the bunch and carries a huge red blossom at the end. It develops rapidly, continually bending more and more until in a short time it has turned completely upon itself so that the bananas grow end up, or in a position the reverse of which they are usually hung. From 7 to 12 months after the blossom appears, the fruit is small fraction of the area between those par- mediately replaced by 9 to 12 embryo bananas.



CUTTING BANANAS IN COSTA RICA

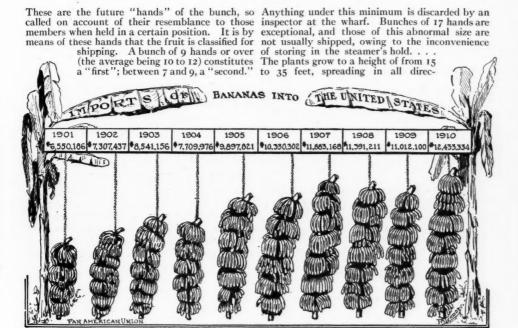
(In cutting the fruit plant, long lances are used-palm poles with broad steel blades. The stalk of the tall plant is half severed at a point about eight feet above the ground. The weight of the fruit causes the top of the plant to bend slowly to the earth, where the bunch is cut from the stem by a stroke of the machete)



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LOADING BANANAS IN PANAMA

(Bananas are placed in canoes at Gatun, on the Chagres River, in the Canal Zone, for shipment)



tions. . . . The banana plantation yields a con-iscut from the stem by a stroke of the tinuous harvest for years without replanting. Some that are fifty years old are yielding to-day as prolifically as in their third or fourth

and the tropical fruit belt. Bananas grown there were distributed throughout the United for the market are usually planted along the States and Canada over 60,000 cars, each conborders of navigable waters; and in large-taining 500 bunches. A perfect system of producing countries, as Costa Rica, extensive ventilation is maintained on the "banana railway systems to facilitate the shipping of specials," which are warmed in winter and the fruit have been built. The fruit is cut by cooled in summer, so that the ripening of the means of long lances with broad steel blades, fruit in transit may be assisted or retarded as and the stalk of the plant is half severed at may be desired. a point about 8 feet from the ground. The weight of the fruit causes the top of the plant Rica, which sends forth to the world annually to bend slowly to the earth, where the bunch over \$4,500,000 worth of the fruit.

cargo. Steam conveyors reach from the open hatchway to the doors of the fruit cars, per-In 1800 banana trading was organized on mitting a cargo of 20,000 bunches to be loaded modern commercial lines, and since then and stowed in less than ten hours. The immore than 125 vessels, specially built for the portance of the banana traffic to the railways trade, have been plying between New York will be realized when it is stated that last year

The greatest producer of bananas is Costa

RUSSIA, CHINA, AND THE COUNTRY OF GENGHIS KHAN

semi-official Chinese source, the Review has vanquished later by the Tarantchis in a sanguinary received the following brief survey of the struggle. The spirit of sedition, fomented across history of Russia and China in the country Bokhara, now infected the whole Tarim valley; of Genghis Khan:

Forming the extreme northwestern corner of the Chinese Empire, Ili has been, since its domination by China nearly twenty centuries ago, the scene of continual strife as the result of one inroad after another that was made into it by religious sects and marauding bands from the neighboring country, which at times threatened to undermine the Chinese rule. Zealous Buddhist missionaries, Nestorian Christians and Mohammedans had in turn found a foothold in this priest-ridden region. The 7th century saw the country overrun by the Thibetans, and no sooner had it been rid of them than the Mongolian nomads from the north made it the object of their plunder. Then here were en-acted many of the bloody exploits of Genghis Khan, who subjugated the country in the 11th century. Islam, however, had by this time firmly established itself and its continued ascendency had the effect of unifying the heterogeneous population and gave it two centuries of tolerable peace. But with the arrival of the mollahs from Bokhara in the 14th century, Islam became the mainspring of factional strife, throwing the country into continual turmoil until the latter part of the 18th years China rose triumphant over the Taipings and century, when with its neighbors, Kashgaria and was then free to turn her attention toward the Sungaria, it once more succumbed to the power of frontier. An army under Marquis Tso Tsung

THE prominence lately given in the press to the exchange of diplomatic notes between China and Russia in regard to the Treaty of St. Petersburg of 1881 focussed for a time the entire attention of the world upon that remote and obscure region, Ili. From a semi-official Chinese source, the REVIEW has the entire Moslem population were up in arms against the Chinese rule, the strength of which had practically been paralyzed. An open rebellion under the leadership of Yakub Bey broke out, who, by a series of ruthless massacres, possessed himself of all Kashgaria. Yet China was compelled to remain an impotent spectator of her frontier territories gradually slipping from her grasp, as she was at this time menaced at home by an even more formidable rebellion—the Taiping Rebellion—to cope with which she was draining all resources at her command.

> At this critical juncture Russia stepped in and occupied Ili valley in 1871. Peking received her prompt assurance that it was in the interest of order at her borders that she took this step, and that as soon as China was able to reassert her authority in that region she would be ready to restore it. The account goes on to say:

7)

Tang was forthwith ordered to Turkestan. Tso confined his operations mainly to reducing the principal Mohammedan strongholds on both sides of the Tien-Shan range; Urumtsi, Turfan, Yarkland and Kashgar successively fell. This brilliant campaign, lasting three years, was brought to a close with the complete reëstablishment of China's

sway over that region.

Time now had come for Russia to fulfill her solemn promise to evacuate Ili. Diplomatic negotiations were immediately opened with this end in view. Tsung Hou was sent to Russia as Treaty Commissioner. After protracted discussions, a treaty was signed at Livadia in 1878, by which Russia agreed to reduce her original claim for indemnity in return for the cession of a portion of Ili and other political and commercial privileges. The disclosure of these terms raised a storm of indignation in China and its government staunchly refused to ratify the treaty. Emboldened by the recent successes of her arms, she even contemplated resorting to forceful measures to regain the territory in question. Preparations were accordingly made for a military demonstration along the frontier. This unexpected show of strength was promptly met by a resolve on Russia's part to make a naval demonstration in the Pacific, and a squadron under Admiral Lessovski was assigned to This expedition, however, was later abandoned by Russia, owing to what appeared to be a change of policy on her part. Recourse to diplomacy was once more had. The then Chinese Minister to the court of St. James, Marquis Tseng, was designated to proceed to St. Petersburg to negotiate a new treaty. An agreement was soon concluded with the Czar's negotiators, by which practically the whole of the contested district was restored to China, with the exception of a narrow strip on the western edge, which was ceded to Russia as "a retreat for those of its inhabitants who preferred to remain under the Russian rule. An indemnity of nine million roubles was provided for as reimbursement for military expenses incurred by Russia in holding Ili on behalf of China and in satisfaction of all claims of the Russian merchants for losses sustained. Important concessions in the form of overland trade routes and special commercial privileges were granted. Here, too, were incorporated those various clauses the interpretation of which gave rise to the recent diplomatic parley between the two countries.

The Russian side of the case is given in a recent issue of the Russkaya Mysl (Moscow) in this way:

Among other things agreed upon in this treaty [that of 1881] there is the right for Russians to carry on dutiless trade in certain Chinese provinces along the slopes of Tien-Shan mountains, with the proviso that this right is to be abrogated when the development of the trade will necessitate a tariff, in regard to which both countries are then to agree. The treaty also granted to Russians living in China the privilege of being subject to the jurisdiction of Russian officials only, while cases tried by a tribunal composed of representatives of both nations. In the meanwhile, under the influence of the awakened chauvinism in China, the hastened to hide it in the pocket as soon as we privileges and rights exacted for Russians in the saw that China was in earnest; such is at any above treaty were infringed upon. Interpreting rate the public impression.



THE PRESENT OBJECT OF STUDY FOR CHINESE ASTRONOMERS

Watching the movement of the Great Bear-Russiaacross the Celestial Empire From Kalem (Constantinople)

the above mentioned proviso from the standpoint of mutual agreements, China denied to Russia the right of establishing, within Russian limits on the border, of certain tariff obligations without her consent, while the article in the treaty states very definitely that this restriction about the tariff is applicable to China only. Further, the privilege of free trade was restricted by China, by the estab-lishment of monopolies, which has especially impaired the Russian tea trade. In the case of jurisdiction the Chinese tried to prevent as far as possible the trial of natives in tribunals containing Russian judges. The Chinese government also attempted very obstinately to prevent the establishment of Russian consulates at some trade centers where Russia had considerable commercial interests. All of these proceedings indicated that China wished to secure a more profitable position before the renewal of the treaty than she had occupied previously. The Russian ministry, being aware of these intentions, decided that these profitable points should not be yielded to China, to which effect it sent an ultimatum to the latter country's government which was in the form of definite demands and was accompanied by a threat. This produced some confusion in the Chinese government, and its reply was not as categorical as the Russian note, but it again strongly asserted China's rights. At this point the Russian ministry committed a grievous blunder by accepting China's involving both Russians and Chinese were to be conditions without a single change, and by further expressing its complete submission to the general public. "We showed China a mailed fist, and

THE ARID AND DESERT LAND OF LOWER CALIFORNIA

America is the long, narrow peninsula palms recall the mysterious hidden vales of that projects about 800 miles southeasterly the 'Arabian Nights.'" Through this land of from the southern border of California. And drought and desert Mr. E. W. Nelson of the yet it has a recorded history which goes back United States Department of Agriculture almost four centuries, early chronicles relat-traveled 2000 miles on horseback, traversing ing that it was discovered by an expedition the most extraordinary cactus forests in the sent out by Cortes in search of a fabulously world. He contributes an account of his rich island said to have been inhabited journey, together with some exceptionally by Amazons. It is mainly a mountainous fine illustrations, to the National Geographic desert region, thinly peopled, and presenting *Magazine*, from which we cull the following sharply contrasting conditions. "Vast desointeresting paragraphs: late plateaus of ragged black lava embosom gemlike valleys, where verdure-bordered

ONE of the least-known parts of North streams and the spreading fronds of date

The periods of drought, during which practically

no rainfall occurs, extend from three to five years. . . . Dur-ing these periods the smaller desert herbage crumbles and is blown away, leaving the ground between the larger woody and fleshy plants as bare as though swept. With the heavy rains which follow, the bare earth is covered, as if by magic, with an abundance of small flowering herbage, and the larger plants burst forth into flower and foliage.

The isolation of the desert lowlands, combined with the alternations of long-continued drought and heavy rains, has resulted in the development of the most extraordinary desert flora in the world. The cirio is peculiar to this region, and is one of the most abundant of them all.

It has a tall, tapering trunk twenty to fifty feet high, with pale yellowish bark, many ex-tremely thorny branchlets along its entire length, and tufts of small yellowish flowers on the end of long, slender stalks at the extreme tips. forests of these polelike trees cover hundreds of miles of the

Cactuses of many kinds abound, varying from giants standing with massive trunks fifty to sixty feet tall to little straggling-stemmed species too weak to hold themselves upright. . . . One morning I rode out from a dense growth of bushes into an open area and pulled up my horse in amaze-



MAP OF LOWER CALIFORNIA



DESERT SCENE IN LOWER CALIFORNIA, -THE OLD MISSION TRAIL OF THE INTERIOR

all. Before me was a great bed of the creeping devil cactus, which appeared like a swarm of gigantic caterpillars creeping in all directions.

drop of rain.

ment at sight of the most extraordinary of them many small animals that were able to do without water. We read:

Another curious plant encountered by Mr. Nelson was the water-storing Ibervillea. This has so much liquid stored that it and thrive on dry seeds and scraps of vegetacan go on sending out vines, flowering, and fruiting years in succession without a and it has even been found impossible to teach some of them to take water in captivity. Apop of rain.

Among the curious fauna the traveler found of quenching it.

Among the birds of the peninsula are the nests were raided by ravenous gulls.

Whenever a cormorant, alarmed by our approach, flew away, the gulls swooped down on the exposed eggs and ate them at once. On two occasions I saw gulls alight on nests and calmly pick up young cormorants weighing five or six ounces each and swallow them entire, the helpless victims being swallowed head foremost, their feet waving de-spairingly from the gull's widely spread beaks as they disappeared.

The efforts made during the past fifty years giant condor measuring nearly eleven feet to establish agricultural colonies in Lower across its outspread wings. Mr. Nelson California have uniformly resulted in failure, also found many cormorants breeding, whose owing to the scarcity of water. But centuries ago the Tesuit missionaries proved that in the valleys wheat and other crops might be grown. The storage of surface water and the development of the underground supply should render considerable areas productive on the plains of San Quentin and Magdalena. At present corn, cotton, tobacco, besides bananas, figs, oranges and other fruits are

ESCALATOR VERSUS ELEVATOR

Similar results are to be seen to-day in the commodation train. He says: industrial world. Continuous production is the characteristic of the times. As a matter of fact, continuity in production is modifying our modern civilization to a much greater extent than people generally think. the time lost in slowing down and getting under For example, the continuous output of the way. . . . But the interruption of the motion of rolling-mill has made possible the production of railway rails and the steel frames of our there were no intervals between trains there would modern skyscrapers at a price which would be an enormous increase of the capacity of transbe out of the question were they produced portation. So great would this increase be that by intermittent forging. lathe is another instance of the tendency

AN ESCALATOR PARTLY CONSTRUCTED

IN the time-honored fable of the hare and toward continuous production. To these the tortoise it was what might appro-illustrations Mr. J. F. Springer, writing in priately be called the "continuous perform- the current issue of Cassier's, adds the strikance" of the tortoise that won the race. ing comparison of the express with the ac-

> Railway men perceive pretty clearly the enorsenger train. There is the time lost while the train is actually quiescent. To this must be added the train is, perhaps, not so important as the interruption in the continuity of the train itself. If The automatic the continuous train could be run fairly slow and yet be able to carry the traffic. The individual might require a longer time on the train, but there would be a rapid movement of the whole mass. No one would have to wait for a train; there would be no stops; there would be no slow-downs; no gradual starts. Such a train, if possible, would solve New York's rush problem—the problem of getting a very great mass of people to their destinations in a short period.

> > It is just this problem that calls for solution in many situations, as, for example, where a large number of persons are discharged in a short period of time at some great railway terminal, and the track level may be considerably below the street.

> > The problem here is not so much that of getting a few individuals up to the street in a very short interval as it is that of getting them all thither in a reasonably short period. Elevators are inadequate to the solution. The happy passengers who succeed in getting on board are quickly brought up—the rest must wait. Many will have to wait an unreasonable time. The only solution is by some *continuous* method. A very wide stairway or inclined plane would afford facilities. But the modern passenger is not inclined to look with favor on making a long climb, especially if he is encumbered with hand luggage. He does not

want to supply the power to complete his journey. A continuous mechanical means of transportation is the only solution which can be expected to meet all requirements.

Take the further case of the department store with its thousands of customers scattered over its various floors. As most shoppers can testify, the elevators, however numerous, frequently fail to relieve the congestion, on the lower floors particularly. To quote Mr. Springer further:

The distribution is governed by the capability of the elevators to make the various floors accessible to large numbers of people. The problem in the department store is entirely different from that in an office

moderate number of people who desire to reach the various floors within moderate intervals of At the bottom, just in front of the lowest step, time. The elevator has solved this problem, a series of treads is to be seen moving toward and solves it very successfully.

But the elevator has not succeeded in doing for the department store what it has done for the tall office building. In the latter all that is necessary is the fairly rapid circulation of a moderate stream of people. In the department store a great stream has to be handled. This distinction should be noted well. What it needs in order to give its various floors an accessibility that has some approach to equality is a continuous means of vertical transportation.

One method, and a very successful one, of securing the desired results is by means of the moving stairway or escalator. This contrivance is already well known to visitors to our great emporiums; but to others, unfamiliar with it, the following brief description may be of interest:

In general appearance, this is a staircase, and may be used as such. Upon closer inspection, ward and upward. A person who uses the stair- several floors. way in the ordinary manner will be, accordingly, carried up and on in addition to the movement due to his own exertions. He thus gets up the steps at quite a rapid rate—much as if he went up running two steps at a time. But if he is not in such a hurry the escalator will itself do the entire service. He has only to stand upon the tread of one of the steps to be carried along. Now if Tennyson's brook, it flows on forever. Ine one notices a little more closely, he will see that passengers get on and off while it is in motion. even an instantaneous view would show some divergence from the customary staircase. The first few steps at the bottom have less than the standard height. And a like remark applies to the final steps at the top. However, at all times with that of the street.



THE ESCALATOR AT THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION IN NEW YORK CITY

building. In the office building it is only a and everywhere the steps have standard treads. There is never any variation in this respect.

> the stairway. These fit closely together and furnish a level, uninterrupted surface. It is upon this moving platform that the passenger steps. . . . There is no sudden jar. It is very easy to step on-ladies and little children are quite equal to the task. As one stands upon one of the treads he soon finds that it begins to rise, at first very slowly and then more rapidly, until there is a vertical distance of eight inches between it and the tread behind. This relation is strictly maintained up the whole stairway, until one reaches the very top.

One of the earliest escalators erected was the one used at the Paris Exposition of 1900. This is now in a department store at Philadelphia. In several of our large cities moving stairways are now in constant use. One of the most important services to which the escalator has been put is shown in its instalment at the Wood Worsted Mill at Lawrence, Massachusetts. Here eight escalators however, the steps will be seen to be moving on- convey the 6000 operatives to and from the

> The ability of the escalator to carry a large number of people lies in the fact that it is continuously in operation, without slowdowns, gradual starts, or stops at the different floors. As Mr. Springer puts it, "like Tennyson's brook, it flows on forever." The

> There is a large ascending escalator at the new Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York City, connecting an underground level

THE STARTING POINT OF THE ARYANS

A NOTHER Scandinavian student, K. F. that same third millennium which seems to Johansson, has tried to solve the problem have been so rich in similar emigrations. concerning the original home of the Indo-European races. Writing in Nordisk Tids- original home along the River Main, in what krift (Stockholm), and basing his opinions on later became the provinces of Thuringia and the combined results of modern anthropology, western Bohemia. They are thought to archæology and philology, he gives his full have moved in a western and northwestern support to the theory which places that home direction toward the end of the second milnear the Baltic, and more particularly in lennium B.C. The Germanic groups are northern Germany, southern Sweden and the thought to have had their centrum in south-Danish islands. He finds that all known lines ern Sweden, the Danish islands, and Jutland. of emigration by Aryan races may be traced Their movement was the latest in beginning back to this focal point, and he clinches his and lasted down to historical times. Their conclusion by attempting to prove that the emigrations are supposed to have occupied national conditions mirrored in the earliest more than a thousand years, from 500 B.C. forms of Aryan languages are to be found in to 600 A.D. And when a question is made their entirety only at or near that focal point. as to the ways followed by all these groups,

Arvans of Asia must at some time have come exceptions, they moved along the rivers from Europe, and he means that such a move- starting along those that empty into the Balment has in it nothing more difficult of accept- tic and continuing along those flowing toward ance than the proved movement of the Huns or through the regions where they finally from Mongolic Asia to the heart of Europe, settled. This introduction of Aryan groups to India, he thinks, must have taken place in the fourth Swedish writer finds that the original home of millennium before Christ, and he thinks that the Aryans must have known the various those groups started from a region lying kinds of grain, but not garden vegetables. eastward and southeastward from that now occupied by the Slavs of Russia. He then traces the main Aryan movements within Europe itself and the western part of Asia.

Cappadocia in Asia Minor, after having crossed the narrow straits near the Black Sea as the vanguard of the general Thraco-Phrygian movement in that direction. The starting point of that movement was probably Roumania or some region lying to the northeast of the Carpathian Mountains. The Greeks are known to have come from the north, but it has only recently been shown that they reached the ocean and the southern part of the Greek peninsula as early as 1500 B.C. It seems now probable that their movement began in the third pre-Christian millennium, and that it started from the its greatest purity must be looked upon as its eastern part of present Hungary.

Philological evidence indicates that the Italic groups originally must have had the

The Celts are supposed to have had their This Swedish writer holds that even the the answer seems to be that, with but few

Turning to the evidences of philology, the

It must have had the oak for its principal treeas shown by the fact that the root of our word for tree, dreoum, was originally the name of the oak alone. Other trees found in that home were The Armenians came from the west, from the birch, the willow, the fir, the hemlock, the ash, the aspen and the elm. The animals found there included bear, wolf, deer, elk, wild boar, beaver, otter, squirrel, goose, duck and swan. It had ice and snow in winter, and knew at least three seasons: winter, spring and summer. The principal grain was barley, to which the name of "corn" was given and from which later the Germanic name for all the cereal plants was taken. The importance of the barley points especially to a region with short summers, and serves in connection with the absence of vegetables to fix the southern part of Sweden as the likeliest home for the original Aryans. Another evidence tending to the same conclusion is found in the invariable description of the true Aryans as tall, blond, and long-headed. He thinks it only reasonable to hold that the region where this type to-day is found in oldest home.

But of great interest it is to note that while Greeks for neighbors on one side, and Ger- Johansson traces the movement of our premans and Celts on the other. It is likely, in dominant modern races from north to south, the light of present knowledge, that they he also believes that the seeds of our modern once lived in western Hungary, and what is culture were first sown in tropical or seminow Bohemia. Little is known about when tropical countries and moved northward. In or how they reached their final homes on the other words, the highest degree of vitality Italian peninsula, but there are signs of their was fostered in a temperate, not to say harsh, having moved southward to the Po valley in climate, and the highest degree of culture

needed for its first start a region with easier intermingling of these two principles as they conditions of existence. Modern civilization, have expanded in directions that were finally, has sprung from the mingling and diametrically opposed.

EASTERN POTENTATES AND THEIR IDEALS

the *Hindustan Review*, that people take it for wiped out by establishing republican or constitutional governments everywhere!"—an . . . These Asiatic sovere idea due to "the brilliant but impossible theo- of wealth to literary men. ries spread during the French Revolution." But careful analysis, he maintains, shows that Oriental countries governed by great rulers." can safely say that European races also have democratic countries. been greater under kings than under republics or constitutional governments." In almost every walk of higher life, "Asia has always been the constructor of ideals." She looked upon a king as "the sublime manifestation of all the admirable human faculties, in other words as an avatar of the Almighty on this earth."

The high regard which a Sarsanian ruler of Persia had for his position made him style himself the King of Kings, the Prince of Peace, the Savior of Mankind, a Most Real Deity in the sight of men. A Moslem Caliph was called "the Sultan of Sultans and the Vicegerent of Allah upon earth." We know also that one Egyptian Queen was known as the "Bride of Ammon"

or unjust, the Asiatics did not always forget "the divine duty of tyrannicide or of deposition."

Among the great qualities which "have immortalized the names of Eastern sovereigns not only in Asia, but in the whole world," Mr. Metta assigns first place to humility. We read:

The Caliph Omar, under whom the Arab Empire had already made the civilized world humble, was a truly humble being. Abder-Rahman the Great, whose reign of half a century saw Spain on the colleges, hospitals, canals, and bridges.

THERE is probably some truth in the highest pinnacle of glory, left the world after havassertion, made by Mr. V. B. Metta in ing written the following on a piece of paper: "O man of understanding, wonder and observe how small a portion of unclouded happiness the world granted that all Oriental monarchs were can give even to the most fortunate." The mighty despots. This writer sets himself the task of Mohmoud II., after the conquest of Constantinople, defending the maligned potentates; and it could not help thinking in the hour of his greatest must be admitted that he acquits himself These rulers of mighty empires did not disdain to triumph of the instability of human greatness. . . very successfully. "Both the East and the mix with the lowliest of their subjects. Harun al-West," he says, "think that all the evils Rashid is known for his nocturnal excursions wrought by kings in days of yore are now to be among his people, to do justice and to understand their wants. Al Mamun's kindness and toleration are bywords among the Mohammedans of to-day. These Asiatic sovereigns gave away unheard-

The great rulers of China, India, and Japan, great as were the republics of the East, such following the respective teachings of Conas those of Carthage, of the Buddhist period fucianism, Hinduism, and Buddhism, have in India, and of the early Moslem Arabs, the practised toleration toward all human beings. glory of these "pales before the splendor of These all-powerful potentates of the East have encouraged art and literature among This is equally true of the West also; for "one their people—a thing scarcely possible in

> In the court of Timur, learned men sat on the right side of his throne. In Spain and India the sovereign was guided in his actions by the wise men of the country. Under the Moorish rule there were no less than eight large, besides other smaller universities, in Spain. They were the parents of the modern university system in Europe. (The gown put on at Cambridge or Oxford is of Arab origin.) Iyeyasu Kublai, Khan, Chosroes, Shah Abbas, Pasenadiand Asoka, the great Akbar, Shah Jehan, Abder-Rahman III., Hakem II., Saladin, Soliman the Magnificent of Turkey, and the invincible Timur, promoted education by founding innumerable schools and universities in their countries or Empires. In fact, the historian, the philosopher, and the man of science, were always rewarded throughout the East by their bountiful sovereigns.

The mighty Tamerlane, on returning from And if their rulers were wicked, oppressive, one of his Russian campaigns, said: "Now I shall devote my time to making my subjects happy. The world shall become a Paradise under my reign." And he began to put his theories into practice. He looked into everything for himself, having neither favorite nor minister to lead him astray. The city of Samarkand became the most beautiful and renowned city in the world under him. While he was as fond as other Oriental rulers of building magnificent palaces and mosques, he also created, according to this writer, schools,

When Spain fell at the feet of Tarik, the post. Arabs entered the country with a firm resoluserving the other half for their own religious toward democracy.

Another great quality of Eastern poten- services. Under the Moslems the Hindu tates was generosity toward a conquered race, and the Spaniard could rise to the highest

To-day, Mr. Metta admits, there are tion to maintain the noble traditions of their "many princes and kings in the East who race. In religious matters the Moors were so possess very few qualities worthy of admiragenerous that in one case they gave one half ation." It is on account, he thinks, of such of a church to their captives for their use, re-impotent rulers that the Asiatics are attracted

HOW PSYCHOLOGY AND MYSTICISM ARE RELATED

DECIDEDLY hostile attitude toward with telepathy, and with everything that comes under the head of "psychic research" is assumed by Professor Anathon Aall, of Christiania University, writing in Samtiden (Christiania). He does not want to deny any fact that may have been brought out by such speculations, but he demands, with Helmholtz, that such facts be interpreted by means of natural rather than supernatural explanations. And, until such explanations bay."

representatives of what he calls "specu- and others, related analogies, he says: lative or mystical psychology," he points to

The phenomenon of hypnotic suggestion certain natural laws of universal application in the same nervous system that gives rise to all which almost every one of those claims seem other phenomena of consciousness. All facts re-

to contradict. These laws are:

The sum of energies within any given system of reality remains unchangeable; (2) The unit that occupies space is sole possessor of its own particular place; (3) Every movement is proportionate to the energy that caused it; (4) An individual consciousness, all psychic activity that can be actually observed and methodically studied, is connected with a physical organ: the nervous system.

bring forward alleged new forms of energy at will, as this or that theory requires it. It will not do, for instance, to let a soul, without roots in any material form, add energetic tion has been furnished.

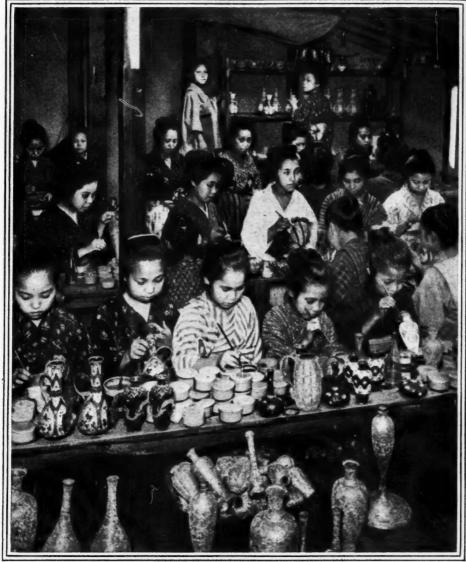
Roentgen rays.

Nor is it disposed of by the fact that certain A all that side of modern psychology which radioactive elements are capable of finding a way deals with hypnotism, with the subconscious between the molecules of various bodies. Consequently one must regard "materialized spirits" as nothing but brain centers, without standing in the nature we know. The world into which they are supposed to make their way is already "occupied." There is no place for them in a space where everything not consisting of pure ether must be classed as gaseous, fluid or solid bodies. When reference is made to "materialized spirits," we have either to deal with a vague metaphysical expression, or with a lack of meaning that cannot be taken seriously.

Most of the theories worked out by this have been found, he thinks that both facts speculative psychology are, according to and theories must be more or less "held at Professor Aall, based on analogies drawn in particular from radioactivity, invisible rays Taking up the various claims made by the and wireless telegraphy. In regard to these

The phenomenon of hypnotic suggestion occurs lated to electro magnetism are determinable by potentials that can be mathematically measured, and they are contained within geometrically determinable lines of energy. The ultra-violet rays are invisible as rays, but not in their chemical effects. And what is the lesson to be drawn from the radioactive elements? That the elements making up the universe perhaps may change from one form into another, but not that those ele-ments themselves, that is matter, may be held non-existent. Recent physical discoveries have rather tended in an opposite direction; for they seem to prove that no world-conception can be Because of the first law, it will not do to built up out of energy alone. Matter is also required for such a purpose, even if this matter in the end should be reducible to a single, universal protoform.

Professor Aall concludes that only by atimpetus to a mechanical process, and then to tacking each problem from its psycho-physiwithdraw that same soul, without a physical cal side will it be possible to preserve the trace left behind it, when the needed explana- necessary continuity in our sciences of the soul. And each continuity is a condition for The second law, concerning the impene- an actual progress in knowledge. What is trability of matter, is not disturbed by those new must be connected with what is already ether vibrations which probably underly the known, or we cannot be said to know anything about it at all.



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GIRLS ENAMELLING CHEAP CLOISONNE FOR EXPORT AT THE TAKATANI FACTORY, KYOTO, JAPAN

JAPANESE FACTORY WORK FOR WOMEN

THE Western world hears a good deal hara, who writes in a recent issue of the anese working girls. That they ought to According to the latest statistics Japan receive better treatment is obvious, when has 337,000 female operatives, showing an we consider how important a factor they increase of 50 per cent. as compared with the are in the industrial life of Japan. Indeed, figures of ten years ago. As against this the factories and workshops in the island large number, male operatives total only

about the miserable condition of Jap- Insatsu Sekai, or Printer's World (Tokyo).

empire are kept in operation mainly by 249,627. Entering into further details, Mr. female toilers. So we are told by Mr. Toyo- Toyohara states:

engaged are weaving, spinning, tobacco, match, cents. straw-braid, chinaware, paper, printing, and bamboo-work: In the following five industries from 75 to 99 per cent. of the total operatives are females:

Industry																			peratives
Weaving.																			
Spinning.																			
Tobacco .																			
Match																			
Straw-bra	li	C	l	٠	٠	,						٠					٠	0	12,383

It is no exaggeration to say that these industries are practically in the hands of girls

existence will be brought home more forcibly to factures are much smaller.

There are only very few trades in which us when we consider the following figures showing female operatives are not employed, but the manu-facturing industries in which they are mostly by them: The yen is equal approximately to 50

Articles	Value in Yen
Textiles	 210,335,000
Matches	 15,517,000
Straw-braids	 4,730,000
Silk yarn	 3,237,000
Cotton yarn	 45,607,000

This table shows only a few notable examples. It we take into consideration all the branches of trades participated in by female operatives, we will find that the major portion of our wealth is dustries are practically in the hands of girls being produced by women. And yet our working and women. Withdraw the army of female girls receive very small wages. In the spinning operatives, and the Japanese industrial world would virtually come to a standstill.

The spanning operatives, and the Japanese industrial world would virtually come to a standstill.

The spanning operatives, and the Japanese industrial world trade they get only 24 sen (or about 11 cents) per day, in the weaving industry their earnings per diem hardly exceed 29 sen (about 14 cents), Their importance as a factor in our national while the wages of those employed in other manu-

AN ITALIAN VIEW OF AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES AS PHILANTHROPISTS

knowledge and understanding between the vaster than in any other country. Here we inhabitants of different countries could not have a confirmation of the theory of the confail to be marked with pleasure abroad where tinual alternation of selfish and atruistic a similar impulse is equally strong in intel- impulses in the human soul. Men who fight lectual circles.

Signor Gentile's reflections are part to the public cause. summarized in the following paragraphs.

Advancement of Teaching.

popular education is a reflection of the veri- general contribution. perfected scholastic system. To this passion is more intense in America than in Europe, America owes the absence of extreme ig- it is perhaps in no slight degree due to the norance in the masses and the levelling in- differences in the actual and historical condifluence of a widely spread medium degree of tions of the new and the old world. In the culture. It would at first sight excite wonder old world the greatest obstacle to beneficence in a superficial observer that a nation like is the strong sentiment of integral conservathe United States, where the intensity of tion of the patrimony in the bosom of the financial life and feverish speculative ardor family,—a sentiment derived in part from show such lust for gain and material welfare, the old hereditary tradition and in part from

THE special intention of Mr. Carnegie's should at the same time be the scene of Peace Endowment to promote mutual a philanthropic movement incomparably the hardest battles on the stock exchange This knowledge and keen insight into and in commercial enterprises, in the contintransatlantic conditions is strikingly shown ual aspiration for unlimited wealth, experiin the inquiry as to the aims and results of ence a feeling of moral repose from their own public gifts in America which Signor Giuseppe deeds, conflicts and preoccupations when Gentile contributes to the Nuova Antologia they dedicate their substance wholly or in

There can be no suspicion of a simulated Formerly the majority of the gifts were philanthropy, although there may have been devoted to local educational institutions and cases in which the true motive was the desire passed later into the broader field of founda-tions of general character with spheres of riches or to obtain social consideration. Of action extending over the entire country, the sincerity of the majority of the donors, such as the Rockefeller General Education there is proof in the fact that not infre-Board and the Carnegie Foundation for the quently they remain anonymous or voluntarily deprive their gifts of individual char-This interest and care of millionaires for acter by devoting them to purposes open to

table passion of the American mind for a If the philanthropic movement, however,

of wealth-into what is commonly called to be industrious and self-reliant.

favorable soil on which the seeds of religious intended for the public good. He says: influence, patriotism, and other motives flower haps the most religious of contemporary sentiment, morbidly subjective, but a belief pressed in humanitary collective activity.

tant. Their history, their vast and rich terri- most in danger the old traditions.

the difficulty of great gains and rapid ac- tory, growing political power and visions of quirement of wealth. In other cases the future pre-eminence are impressed on the patrimony is associated with the recollection youth by the schools which act as a powerful of a long and difficult struggle carried on crucible to unite in a uniform, intense nathrough several generations and in some tionalism the myriad racial elements gathered instances with their origin in the old feudal together from the ends of the earth. Patriotism is the mainspring of an extended In America, on the contrary, a new land, program of physical racial improvement favored by immense natural resources, while by controlled immigration and propaganda family tradition is weak or non-existent and of hygiene and sport. Intellectual improvegain relatively easy and disposing by its ment is to be furthered by the wide diffusion facility to openhandedness, the sentiment of instruction and the creation of an artistic for integral patrimonial conservation is atmosphere where hitherto the artistic tradibarred by a particular disposition of tions have failed. Thus while one group of mind in the American. He is keenly aware millionaires are purchasing as many valuable of the value of a passion for gain as a stimu- pictures, statues and curios as possible, anlative force to work and activity, and dislikes other group enable New York to enjoy the the settling down into a passive enjoyment best European operatic and program music.

In conclusion Signor Gentile notes as the "living on one's income"—and as he him- last tendency the conspicuous single and self has lived, he wishes his own descendants joint gifts for certain vaster projects which have aroused no little opposition on the These circumstances so eminently char- ground of the danger of any form of conacteristic of the American people form a centrated wealth-even when immediately

Taken as a whole, the population of the United in the millionaire's philanthropic liberality. States enjoys to-day superiority over all other For the Americans can be considered as per- countries in all material aspects of life and in the greater diffusion of the primary elements of intellectual life. This development of the masses civilized nations. Their religion is not con- constitutes the true basis of American democracy fined to belief but is a special form of social and from its further progress alone can the old intercourse. It is not a vague and sterile democratic traditions await their salvation as a remedy to the ever increasing tendency toward class and caste differences. It may be that the which, in accordance with the active and future historian, pausing to consider the present practical American character, is chiefly ex-period of American civilization, will mark as a valuable aid to the cause of the people the philan-Patriotism as a motive is equally impor-

WHAT IS THE UNISLAV LEAGUE?

OMMENTING upon the measures taken lately by the Russian government against Jesuit organizations, the Kreuz-Zeitung (Berlin) is inclined to regard those measures as Unislav League. In a recent editorial this (6) To restore to Poland her frontier of 1772. journal says that, in March 1910, Count Orlowsky, who claims to be a nephew of Princess von Sayn-Wittgenstein, sent out a note which read: "Every endeavor to gain Council setting forth as follows the aims of the which may be carried, as the cardinal's oath Unislav League, which was recently founded put it, usque ad effusionem sanguinis." in Lemberg:

(1) To establish among Slavs the principle of catholic unity; (2) To propagate among Slavs a catholic spirit through Unislav publications and certain catholics, such as the expulsion of the Jesuit Wercinsky, the dismissal of the Bishop ion all the autonomous Slav nations; (4) To engage of Mohilev and the investigation of the in peaceful action, refraining from revolutionary violence; (5) To preserve the autonomy of the nations constituting the future Slav dominions by securing for them a suffrage system, equality before provoked by the catholic propaganda of the the law, freedom of worship, individual guaranties;

This manifesto was preceded, however, by 25,000 copies of an open letter to the Russian freedom, being sacred, demands selfsacrifice

The writer in the Kreuz-Zeitung goes on to

Council, and in which Count Orlowsky offers a prize of \$10,000 for the best essay on various topics of European politics and in particular of the ways and means of reconstituting the Kingdom of Poland and bringing about closer relations between the Slav nations on one side and France, Spain and Italy on the other. This letter is intended to be "a counterweight for the orthodox absolutism, for the protestant supremacy and the Prussian hegemony." To quote further:

Should the ideas advanced by Orlowsky be some day realized practically, the world would derive pression we gather is that a huge amount of adver-the following benefits: France would recover tising has been secured for a criminal utopia, and Alsace and Lorraine and the frontier of the Rhine; we hope that the high dignitaries of the German the various Germanic states would gravitate catholic church whose names figure on the above towards Austria; Poland with a population equal to France's would, as the "foyer" of catholicism, the society to which Orlowsky has endeavored to become a very important factor in the European add luster by the use of their names. Neither can equilibrium and would constitute an obstacle to the we feel surprise if the Russian government adopts German advance and to the Czarist autocracy, whatever measures seem best to combat the prop-Poland would suppress the heathenish modernism, aganda of the Unislav League in the western and as soon as Russia had become catholic would provinces which are claimed to be a part of the place herself under Russia's protection as well as Poland of 1772.

tell of another letter addressed to the Russian Bulgaria and Servia which would join the universal

Count Orlowsky, we are told, further produces "an imposing array of sympathizers headed by 61 dignitaries of the church, cardinals, archbishops, bishops." Among them the *Kreuz-Zeitung* is "appalled to find Cardinal von Kopp prince Bishop of Breslau, the Bishops of Muinster, Freiburg and Paderborn." It says:

"Fully as amazing is the support promised to the Unislav League by the University of Breslau and the President of the French Republic.

FIRST ITALIAN THEATRICAL MUSEUM THE

charm of Italian musicians will delight in the piteous to pass to the inferior English print account given in La Lettura (Milan) by of her death a few months after her marriage. Signor Croci of the new Museo de La Scala formed by the Sambon collection of theatrical culties in securing her divorce from the relics.

Portraits are certainly the most attractive ture of Villa Croce in 1832, the year of her admiration. first Neapolitan triumphs, and a wax model fiancé, Carlo Blériot, the violinist, a portrait music that made her illustrious in Milan of of herself by the painter then in vogue, the seventeenth century. Luigi Pedrazzi. Gay and melancholy by ample Venetian cape, and holding in her left and very like Goya's Maria Luisa of Parma. hand a nosegay of flowers the initials of Another remarkable resemblance to a later whose names spelled "Carlo." This ten-celebrity is that of Maria Caterina Serassi,

ALL who owe their purest artistic joy to the derly romantic superstition was suggested to appeal of Italian drama or the nearer the artist by Malibran herself, and it is

This marriage had been delayed by diffi-

American banker Malibran.

Among the other portraits the most famous part of a museum and invoke most potently is Ferdinando Quaglio's miniature of Grasthe spirit of the past. From the Milan opera sini, which Napoleon had ordered of the Lomthere is the great and yet so touching figure bard singer as Dido. Malicious chronicles of of Malibran, the early victim of her fame and the time asserted that Grassini in turn had passion for art, represented in an oval minia- given the Emperor palpable proofs of her

Grisi is shown in a pastel before a mirror. with her profile for the medal coined in her wreathing her hair with a chaplet of pearls, honor by the city of Milan in 1836. During and a sister of Maria Gaetana Agnesi is the latter period, Malibran ordered for her seated at a spinet awaiting inspiration for the

Miniatures or pastels evoke the graceful turn, fragile and possessed by a constant figure of the English balleteuse, Fitz-James, fever for her art, the singer avoided the irk- who twirled at the Scala in 1844, and the some sittings for painters, and only love for famous Gertrude Righetti-Georgi, who a little her fiancé induced her to pay several visits less than a century ago created Rosina in the to Pedrazzi. The portrait now in the new Barbiere. Beside her is the portrait of Rosmuseum shows her in the costume of Des- sini's first wife, the Spanish singer Isabella demona, open at the throat and with the Angela Colbran, as Sappho, scepter in hand,

artificiality.

From these echoes of half-suspected trage- glances at attendant cavaliers. dies we find contrast in the comic effigy of bodice. The collection of majolicas and like that of a Pulcinella unearthed in Asia statuettes revive too the gay personages of Minor were used for stage decorations. the Italian comedy of the day when they reigned on the European stage. Arlecchini, bles excavated from the ancient theater at Brighella and Pulcinella laugh at us from the Capua is a mask of Comedy, open mouthed faded grace of the Capodimonte porcelain and with half closed eyes and curled hair garthat has the rare values of vieux Saxe.

dilection the figures and vases dating from and Roman coins relating to the horse and the reign of that Carlo III of Naples who sent chariot races and athletic exercises, and the for a workman from Dresden but always curious 161 bronze medallions coined on the caused the mould to be destroyed that he occasion of victories in the Hippodromes and might be the only possessor of each master- circus. These are in great part of the impiece. The most precious, perhaps, of these perial epoch and particularly of the time of statuettes is that of Capitano Spacca, a Nero, but some commemorate the gladiatorial Neapolitan rival of Capitaine Fracasse, in combats, others fights with wolves, hunting slashed coat decorated with playing cards, and musical entertainments. dancing and strumming on the guitar in a It is a matter of no little pride for the meridional ectasy of mirth. Archaic musical Milanese to have added to their operatic past instruments alternate with later ones and a museum unique in theatrical history.

the singer and organist, to George Sand. The the imagination is tenderly amused by the Italian lady died very young in a convent spinets and psalteries and clavichords over where she had retired after her brilliant suc- whose saffron keyboards wander like dead cesses and her portrait in the stiff flowered leaves the delicate fingers of the ladies of corsage relieved by a graceful scarf holds us a the day addicted to gallant madrigals, and moment with its mingled strength and by the harps afford much opportunity for display of rounded arms and sudden upward

On cursory examination some of the ob-Domenico Biancolelli, the Bolognese actor jects in the archeological collection seem to who carried the glory of the Italian theater have little connection with the theater, but to the court of Louis XIV. His daughter, one remembers, for instance, that dancing Caterina, known only as Colombina from was one of the first scenic forms, as we rethe grace with which she recited the rôle, mark the antique Greek vase with its design holds a score before her and a rose in the left of slim youths and maidens, and the Tanagra hand just above the love knot on the Watteau dancers, actors and poets. Grotesque masks

landed with flowering vine and clutched by a The Chevalier Sambon collected with pre- griffon's claw. There are quantities of Greek

WHERE MEN SHOULD "PLAY FAIR"

FOR her article entitled "Sincerity in marriage, and assuming that the laws themthe writer in question has added a temperate- West." And she adds: ness of language and a moderation the absence of which might well have been excused, considering the sense of wrong which must we state it; many men know even at the time of inevitably be present to any woman who discusses the matter conscientiously. Premis- when they do not, scarcely feel themselves in fault. ing that the duty of mutual fidelity is inscribed in the marriage laws of every country of the Western world, but by no means in the discussed, but just the simple unfairness which heart of every Western man who enters into seems to be insufficiently considered.

Social Life," appearing in the Contem- selves are responsible in part for this, making porary Review (London), Lucy Re-Bartlett as they do the consequences of infidelity much deserves the thanks not of fellow members of lighter for the man than for the woman, the the so-called "weaker sex" only, but of all writer is of opinion that "most of all perhaps right-thinking men also. The attitude of the cause is to be sought for in the polygamen toward marriage is a subject requiring mous nature common to the inferior and even considerable skill in the handling; and to this to the average man, be he of the East or of the

> But whatever the reasons, the fact is certainly as marrying that they are not likely to keep their bond;

> And the unfairness and insincerity of this is the

or high. He has also got a right to express them in his life up to a certain point. What he has not got a right to do is to force conformity to them upon another human being whose views may be very

It may be well that for a certain level of men,. fidelity to one woman is not possible. And every man's thinking is according to his life and nature. To men of this stamp the polygamous mode of life may honestly seem right, and it would be impossible to make any higher idea enter into their consciousness. Of such there is only one thing to say
—that they should play fair. They should not enter into a bond which they cannot, and do not even, in many cases, desire to keep—above all, they should not unite themselves to women who expect the bond to be kept, and could not have entered into it on any lower terms.

is this which makes men's attitude to marriage in many cases so dastardly a thing. A compact is made of the gravest and most far-reaching nature -a compact so binding that in some countries there is no withdrawal from it on any terms. And the conditions are not fairly stated in the commencement: marriage is offered to woman in the Western form, and man does not tell her that he

will probably keep it in the Eastern.

Occasionally the mentality of the woman is of the Eastern type also, in which case the situation works out without open disaster; but when there is a different spirit in the ing to their use of it. woman we get tragedy of the worst kind. "Why," it is asked, "cannot man play fair, and state himself for what he is to a woman before he marries her? If after such frankness she still cares to face the situation, the risk is hers. But the bond should be entered into with sincerity on both sides, not with deception."

Some may argue that this sincerity is not possible because, "under the influence of love, a man is not in the condition to report fairly, nor woman to judge dispassionately." But, it is answered, "man may not be able to knows his past. If he tells this fairly, not only the facts, but the manner in which he ter, in which character lies the future.

Fair-minded readers will admit the force of

review:

Is there no rudimentary sense of honor in men to counsel this frankness and in society to demand it? If in any other relation a man procures what he desires on false pretenses, it is called by a very ugly name, and even becomes a penal matter. But that he secures into his keeping a woman's whole life on false conditions-this is not penal, nor even severely judged by society.

cases woman accepts afterward the position better things.

Every man has a right to his views, be they low which she finds, this means she would have accepted it beforehand.

> Sometimes her father's house may not be open to her, and she may have no means of support. Often, too, the complication of children enters in, and, rather than desert her children, a woman may decide to support anything. But this does not mean that she loses her trapped feelings. . . . The position is too strong for her, and she accepts it; but in many cases she feels that she would never have entered into it if she had only known, and this she does not forget.

> The writer does not spare the delinquents of her own sex. We read, for instance:

And whilst there is any considerable body of Leaving the question of purity entirely aside, it women in the world asserting this heresy-their right to be impure because men are impure-how can pure women expect that men will wholly understand them or judge their sex only by its truer representatives? Let them clear out the traitors in the ranks if they would be understood-let them educate their sister women. Let them point out to such the awful error of regarding man as their model-let them make clear that the truest guide for every woman is the sensitive heart and spirit and naturally pure impulses which God, in most cases, has placed within her. . . . And let it be made clear to these women that this sensitiveness, indetachable from their womanhood, will be most surely their salvation or their damnation accord-

> We have space for only a few more extracts from this article which will well repay perusal in full.

Fair play-is it too much to ask? From all, perhaps, but surely not from many. Many men there are who, while they do not shrink from sensuality, would frankly shrink from being guilty of cruelty, or cowardice, or dishonor. Let them realize that they are guilty of all these things when they bind, in ignorance, a sensitive woman to a vulgar life, and perhaps some of them may think more seriously before doing it. . . .

As woman has had patience with man through tell his future in these conditions, but he many centuries, so let man find a little for her to-day. Let him seek to understand rather than oppose her, to know her heart, and mind, and soul, as he has never known them through the centuries reports them, will reveal much of his charac- of subjection, and never could, since woman in those conditions could not know them herself. It is a companion which awaits man in woman to-day surely a far more glorious thing than a slave. . the following extract from the article under Then in her new state he will find how infinitely greater are her love and tenderness, how infinitely richer the treasures which she has to bring himin every way.

Carlyle said, "Only in a world of sincere men is unity possible-but there in the long run it is as good as certain." Never between the sexes has there been this sincerity. With courage in women and fair play in men the sexes would come to understand Men must not think that because in most each other, and society see the dawn of

to

WILL THE MANCHU SURVIVE?

A MONG those subjects concerning which her, and on his advice authorized a prothe popular conception is erroneous must gram of constitutional government. But be included the Manchus. Manchuria, their Tzu Hsi is dead, Yuan Shih-kai is living on men's lips; the long and successful reign reigns. of the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, with its The Empress Dowager's death has in fact Writing in the National Review (London), reasserting itself with renewed force. Mr. J. O. P. Bland says: "To-day the pure- According to Mr. Bland, some of the naless than 10 per cent. of the inhabitants, and these conditions: preserves little or nothing of the attributes of a dominant race. The Manchu language has also died out . . . so that the race has neither literature nor enduring traditions capable of arousing it from its lethargic decay."

Manchu state. She ruled China for half a "instinctively solving the problems of govby the constant diversion of hostile elements." amaigamation which overtook Corea, to division at the hands of the Russian and Japanese Toward the close of her days, the Empress "guarantors" of the status quo in those regions. Dowager realized that the future of China must depend upon the immediate adoption of
It is evident that as Manchuria ceases to be Shih-kai, the ablest and strongest man about Manchu.

original home, has been of late years so often in forced retirement, and chaotic intrigue

many and remarkable developments, has completely changed the whole situation. kept in view evidences of such masterful The South has viewed with increasing restatecraft that the average man is wont to sentment and alarm the evidence and results assume that the Ta Ching dynasty will con- of Manchu inefficiency and disorganization. tinue, like other threatened empires, to sur- The proceedings of the National Assembly vive somehow. To those who are conversant have revealed the hopeless rottenness of the with the facts, however, it is known that the metropolitan administration; and only the relatively few Manchus remaining in Man-certain fear of Japanese intervention has churia are extremely rude and ignorant, prevented the anti-Manchu movement from

bred Manchu stock of Manchuria amounts to tives themselves are becoming aroused over

For some time past it has been apparent that the élite of Chinese patriotism and political energy is profoundly disgusted with the muddle-and-drift methods of their so-called rulers and with the notorious corruption and women-led factions of the Tzu Hsi realized the rottenness of the court. . . . Two years ago, before the real object of Prince Ito's mission to Manchuria was sus-Manchu state. She ruled China for half a pected, before it had been realized that America's century not because of any help from her loudly trumpeted rôle in Manchuria was Knox et ignorant and effete kinsmen, but by the sheer practice a nihil, and that England had tacitly force of her own courage and intelligence, "open door," there still appeared to be some hope "instinctively solving the problems of government by a masterly policy of divide et
the necessary work of reform. That hope is now
impera, preserving its equilibrium by the
shrewdest use of all available resources, and
by the constant diversion of hostile elements."

"amalgamation" which overtook Corea, to di-

a policy of radical reform. She realized that a part of China the Manchus also must abdi-Manchu rule in its present form was surely cate as rulers of the dismembered Empire. doomed. She realized that if China was to be In the tea-houses of the capital, men to-day preserved as a sovereign state, it must be by talk openly of an ancient prophecy to the means of Chinese energy and intelligence effect that the Ta Ching dynasty will come grafted on to the Manchu stock. In 1905 to its end in the "Keng Shen" year (1920); she sent out a high commission to study the and an extraordinary number of anti-Maninstitutions of civilized countries east and chu books have lately appeared and been west, and to report on the adoption of such as freely circulated, even in the North. Press they deemed desirable. She also appreciated and politicians, however, alike recognize the the fact that, as compared with that of Euro- fact that it is to the interests of Russia and pean powers, the military capacity of China Japan to keep the Manchu government in its was insignificant. She therefore set about place; and the commercial powers of Europe putting the house in order, equipping its naturally prefer the status quo, however rotdefenses on Western lines. But education ten, to the tremendous possibilities of a Chiand administrative reform were in her opinion nese revolution; and this knowledge imposes the surest foundation on which to build caution on Young China. It cannot be up a regenerated empire. She therefore doubted, however, that the "hand-writing is brought to her aid the Chinese viceroy Yuan on the wall" as regards the passing of the

IS RUSSIA ENCOURAGING ALBANIA'S REVOLT?

THE uprising of the Malissore tribe of powers. Is it not the duty of these powers to act Albanians against the Ottoman government and the open aid given them by their brethren of the "Black Mountain," and, it is believed, also by the Montenegrin government-despite all official denials-has troubled the European chancelleries a good deal press has given that question much considera-According to various authoritative journals and opinions it seems that the danger dom of Montenegro, and her 230,000 shepherd inhabitants.

The general European opinion seems to be that Turkey is oppressing the Albanians and trying to crush out their autonomy, as well as to abolish many of their traditional privileges. The Ottoman press, on the other hand, devotes itself largely to accusing Montenegro, "egged on" by Russia, as the offender. The journals of Constantinople maintain that the Montenegrin government has disregarded its treaties and all neutrality laws by subsidizing Albanian refugees, sheltering them, giving them moral and material encouragement, allowing its own people to join hands with observes: them actually if not openly. The rebellion would have been easily put down, say these journals, had Montenegro remained neutral. They accuse Italy and Russia of backing Montenegro. The Yeni Ikdam (New Advance) expresses its opinion thus:

There is no doubt that Montenegrins are continually joining the rebels and that the latter are escaping across the border to get arms and munitions, many of these being even armed with Montenegrin military Mauser rifles. It is a fact that, contrary to official assurances, Montenegrins are aiding the rebels. . . . If their government succeeds in enforcing the neutrality laws, the rebellion will not spread, otherwise the rebels will always escape to Montenegro if necessary, and thus the movement shall continue and be enabled to assume larger proportions.

In discussing the matter fully the Jeune-Turc, a radical journal published by the Turks in French language, whose aim it is to give the Turkish point of view to Europeans generally, observes:

The dynasty of Petrovitch-Niégoch [in Montenegro] is related to reigning houses of some great all due energy abroad.

in an imperative manner so as to insure peace to our northern Albania? . . . Nobody will contradict us if we say that King Nicolas I is able to stop, by a simple order, the complicity of his sub-jects in the revolt. Let him forbid them from taking part in the movement, let him close his border to our rebels, and peace will be fully estab-lished in Albania. Instead, he tries to give us for the last few months. The entire Turkish advice. Others imitate him . . . the Pope has also criticized us, as well as other influential circles. What then can our government do? . . . From a careful reading of the European press, one can see journals and opinions it seems that the danger zone of Europe now lies around the new king-cording to them it ought to be easy for our neighbors to put us out of Europe, if the Albanian movement and others in preparation are successful.

> Late in May, Russia, through her representative at Constantinople, sent a note to the Turkish Foreign Minister protesting against the concentration of Turkish troops on the Montenegrin border. The newspapers of the Turkish capital treat this note with frank resentment. They regard its terms as very offensive, and profess to see in it an intention to arrest the progress of Young Turkey at any cost. On this point the Jeune-Turc, the journal already quoted from,

The Black Mountain [Montenegro] is in fact a Russian province. It is from St. Petersburg that the strings are pulled to have the voïvodes of the Tsernagora execute all kinds of movements. Today we are trying to suppress a rebellion, which was instigated by some irresponsible parties in Russia and Italy. Montenegro has declared, not long ago, that she would even allow our troops to follow the fleeing bands into her territory. Now the Porte is concentrating her troops to put an end to this trouble once for all. . . . There can be no doubt about her intentions being peaceful. It would be absurd even to imagine that Turkey could have any desires on Montenegro or any other country. So "Imperial" Russia, whom the affair does not concern at all, becomes anxious about peace. . How does the Russian government consider the concentration of our troops as a menace to peace? And what is her rôle in this? Russia gives advice to Montenegro, even orders. This is well known. Why, then, did this same Russia allow Montenegro to become the accomplice of the Malissores and to disturb the internal peace of her neighbor? Foreign bands are hindering our development and tranquility, so that they may benefit from it later. . All this is a very valuable lesson for us and will have the effect only to strengthen our solidarity, our union before the foreign danger. . . . We must have peace at home to be able to struggle with



NOTES ON BUSINESS AND INVESTMENTS

A Mortgage for \$600,000,000

BUSINESS borrowers of much or little are obtained during the first half of 1910. concerned in one of the month's biggest the property of the Great Northern Railroad. Simultaneously came the sale of \$20,000,000 of the new bonds to be secured by that mortgage, the largest one ever recorded on railroad property in this or any other country. Two months ago Mr. Hill, to all appearances, was despairing of getting any new money for his properties on satisfactory terms. A remark of his was quoted in these pages to the effect that "money is very cheap in Wall Street-until you try to borrow it. It is cheap only to some; you or I could not get any of it." But after all, Mr. Hill seems to have paid proportionately less for his higher grade bonds to offer in return than rowers, as indicated by the above figures. most of them have, however.

ness—a reputation, by the way, which is almost world-wide—has caused a great deal INVESTORS all over the world are watch-of special significance to be attached to his determination to make the huge Great phosis of "big business" in this country. Northern mortgage at this time. He has called the builder.

that the spending of this new money for the "woolen trust." wages, materials, supplies, and so on, if it is activity in trade and industry.

than a billion dollars. This is between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000 more than they

Here are the totals (compiled by the Jourfinancial items. James J. Hill announced nal of Commerce) of bonds, notes, and stocks the execution of a \$600,000,000 mortgage on sold by the various companies up to June 1:

RAILROADS

1911.	1910.	Change.
Bonds, \$420,385,900	\$381.252.640+	\$39,133,260
Notes	135.180.000 +	99,230,000
Stocks 64,269,000	48,259,360 +	16,009,640
Total \$719.064.900	\$564 692 000+	\$154 372 900

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS

Bonds. \$146,627,000 Notes. 31,176,000 Stocks. 95,453,050	21,100,000 + 10,076,000
Total \$273,256,050	\$352,599,600 — \$79,343,550
Grand total\$992,320,950	\$917,291,600 + \$75,029,350

During June a large additional amount of \$20,000,000 than any of the rest of the rail- new bonds was sold with the railroads mainroads have paid for their money. He had taining their position as the principal bor-

Mr. Hill's reputation as a prophet of busi- Investors and the Trust Decisions

Their interest is centered not alone upon undertaken to provide opportunely for the the Standard Oil and the American Tobacco needs of his railroad during the next half- companies, those immense enterprises which century. And the size of his undertaking is must proceed at once to effect changes in their generally accepted as a measure of his optim- organizations in conformity to the recent ism on the future of the country, and par- decrees of the Supreme Court, but also upon a ticularly that part of it known as the great score or more of other industrial combinaempire of the Northwest, of which he is tions to which the court's most recent interpretation of the Sherman Anti-trust law may The relative facility with which the counpossibly be found to apply. Even now the try's railroad, industrial, and public-service "billion dollar steel trust" and the "sugar corporations are able to supply themselves trust" are being investigated with a view with new money to carry out their plans for to ascertaining whether cases may not be "improvement, additions and betterments" established against them under the Sherman is always an important factor in forecasting law. There are resolutions before Congress future business. The theory is, of course, calling for similar inquiry into the affairs of

But the new situation which these comsubstantial in amount, makes for general panies have been compelled to face is everywhere being accepted in a pretty matter-of-It is significant, therefore, that since the fact way. The tranquillity on the part of the first of the year these corporations have ob- investing public and the complacency on the tained in domestic and foreign markets more part of the corporations themselves, with

companies were condemned, there would be many others. no confiscation of property, no destruction of

conclusions at which the average investor changes will be of form and not of substance. had already arrived were confirmed in almost every respect.

Tobacco Bonds

Supreme Court has declared make for "undue vestment markets. restraint of trade," it will be necessary to find

Standard Oil Company.

to consider only its stockholders, or partners assumed by a different corporation. in the business. The Tobacco Company, on the other hand, will have to satisfy, in addition to its stockholders, a large body of creditors, the holders of its "debenture" bonds, or promises to pay, aggregating approximately \$101,000,000. Its treatment of World" this magazine pointed out that the these obligations will afford not only a unique business world at large seemed to regard the test of the investment status of "debentures," as a class, but also a valuable guide to other handed down in the American Tobacco case corporations which may find it necessary in -in some respects more comprehensive than the future to undergo changes in financial the preceding one—was received with even structure in the process of making themselves more satisfaction. The two together have eligible to enumeration among the "good been hailed as marking the beginning of a trusts.'

As most of the readers of this magazine confidence among investors. probably understand, the Tobacco "debentures," like all bonds of their type, lack proved sentiment among bankers and busithe security of a mortgage on any specific ness men to have it announced by the Departproperty. They are merely claims, prior to ment of Agriculture at Washington, almost those of the stocks, on the property, earnings as soon as they had arrived at a satisfactory and profits of the corporation. It may be understanding of the two trust decisions, that said, however, that inasmuch as there is a owing to greatly increased acreage the wheat

which the Supreme Court mandates in the relatively insignificant amount of mortgage Standard Oil and Tobacco cases were received, indebtedness outstanding, and as the comwould scarcely have been thought possible a pany has agreed not to execute any mortgage year or more ago. Long before the decisions on its property without recognizing and conwere handed down, however, the public's firming the priority of the "debentures," they mind had been made up to the likelihood that, are rated as high as many widely distributed in any event, the court would be "reason- bonds dignified by the phrase "secured by able"—that even though the two defendant deed of trust." They are safer than a great

Bankers have all along held the opinion underlying values, to cause losses among the that, even in the extremity of a final liquidathousands of holders of their stocks and tion of its business, enough would be realized from the Tobacco Company's estate to pay It was gratifying—though of course not off the bondholders at par and leave someunexpected—to find, particularly in the text thing substantial for the stockholders. But, of the Tobacco decision, specific reference to of course, this borders on the theoretical. the regard which the court held for the Scarcely any one believes that any part of the interests of the investing public. The sane business is to be actually liquidated. The

Nor does it now appear likely that cash payment of the bonds would be made, were there specific provisions for their retirement at the company's option, as there are in the cases of most railroad and industrial issues. THE American Tobacco Company is in The belief is held that, considering the large many respects the most extensive indus- aggregate amount, such an undertaking, intrial combination the world has ever seen. In volving, as it probably would, the sale of new reconstructing this enterprise so as to remove securities of some kind, would scarcely be those elements of its organization which the justified by prevailing conditions in the in-

Two courses, therefore, seem to be left open solution for one interesting problem, in par- to the Tobacco Company in treating with the ticular, not presented in the case of the "debenture" holders. It may ask for the exchange of the old securities for those of The latter is not a debtor company to the another company-possibly an entirely new investing public; in reorganizing, it will have one. Or it may arrange to have the obligation

Reasons for Improved Sentiment

OMMENTING on the Standard Oil case Commentation on the State of the last month in "The Progress of the decision as a fortunate one. The judgment new era of trade expansion and of growing

Nor did it detract from the generally im-

the country's history, and the cotton crop tedly to conserve its own resources, so as to the largest with the exception of but one be able to "make good" its guaranty on the previous year. Preliminary estimates by the latter securities and thus to protect its interexperts place the yield of wheat at approxi- est in the new property, that the Denver & mately 764,291,857 bushels, nearly 23 per cent. Rio Grande has discontinued its dividends. more than last year, and the yield on cotton at close to 13,000,000 bales.

Dividends

SUSPENSION of the dividends on the pre-ferred stock of the Denver & Pic County ferred stock of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, which the company had paid un- amount of the Denver & Rio Grande preinterruptedly since 1901 at the rate of 5 per ferred stock, acquired by purchase a number cent. per annum, will recall to the minds of of years ago. When the former road came to many readers the persistence with which the raise new capital last May, it put up this Investment Bureau for a long time has been "Denver preferred" as the stock is called in pointing to that very contingency.

acted with forethought the temporary sus- proportionately impaired. pension will impose upon them little, if any, investors as a fairly well-"seasoned" income will always do well to look out for intercorproducer. However, the incident contains porate relationships, such as are here indisome nice lessons in investment judgment to cated. which it may be interesting to refer.

The interests of three distinct classes of investors are involved to a greater or lesser degree. Primarily, of course, there are the AN official of the Post Office Department is Denver & Rio Grande stockholders themselves. Then there are the holders of the of increase, Postal Savings deposits will be first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the \$20,000,000 by the first of next year. We Western Pacific Railway; and finally, there have proved that it is a sound business propoare the holders of the recently issued 5 per sition. The Government issues about \$100,cent. collateral trust notes of the Missouri 000,000 in foreign money-orders annually and

Pacific Railway.

the announcement with the most satisfaction. keep all of this here." It will remind them of the assurance they were given at the time of the purchasing of the that the Postal Savings banks in the United bonds that a factor of safety for their income States are destined soon to become as suclay in the Denver & Rio Grande's uncessful as those in either the United Kingdom conditional guaranty of the interest. The or France, the principal countries where Western Pacific is the recently completed systems have been in operation for a great line to the Pacific Coast controlled by the many years. Denver & Rio Grande through ownership of \$50,000,000 of its total \$75,000,000 capital this optimistic official is not doomed to disstock. As yet the new road has been unable appointment if he really supposes that the to earn enough to pay its own way, that is, to great annual outpour of money to foreign

crop this year was likely to be the largest in meet the interest on its bonds. It is admit-

The interest of the Missouri Pacific noteholders in the incident is considerably more remote. In fact, the circumstances are such Some Lessons from the "Denver" that it might very well be disregarded except for the principle it illustrates in the matter of judging "collateral trust" securities. It

Missouri Pacific is the owner of a large the parlance of Wall Street, as part security In fact, it seems as though, by reason of the for its new notes. Now, of course, the value wide discussion accorded to the possibility of this security is temporarily impaired. of such action on the part of the road's Therefore, were it not for the fact that there is directors, most of the holders must have been a big margin of other sound collateral still pretty well prepared for it. If they have protecting the notes, their standing would be

In this day of "combinations," "comhardship. From that point of view, there- munities of interests," and the like, in both fore, the passing of the dividend will attract the railroad and industrial fields, the fortunes less attention than might be expected of such of one enterprise may to so great an extent action in connection with a stock which for a depend upon the fortunes of another that in considerable time has been regarded by many purchasing securities of any kind investors

Postal Savings Banks

the express companies a similar amount. Western Pacific bondholders will receive We figure that the new banks will ultimately

If this prediction be borne out, it appears

It may, perhaps, be wondered whether

but a small proportion of the estimated total corresponding month. of \$200,000,000 each year, added to the other to attract, to cause the aggregate deposit in compared with the figures for two previous our own offices to equal, if not to exceed, years: within a comparatively short time, those of the English and French banks.

Some idea of the extent to which the people of other countries make use of such institutions as these may be gained from the following statistics of operation of the Postal Savings system in the United Kingdom for 1908, the latest year for which complete

returns are now available:

Number of bank offices	
Amount of deposits during the year \$	218,033,698
Total amount, including interest, standing to	
credit of all open accounts at close of year. \$	783,356,802
Number of deposits during the year	
Average amount	\$10.92
Average amount to credit of each open account	\$68.18

Statistics of the French banks show that on December 31, 1909, the number of deposit accounts was 5,542,882, and that the deposits, including interest, aggregated \$316,-

456,000, an average of about \$57.

offices have thus far been designated by the Department to receive savings deposits, and this number is being added to at the rate of about 150 a week. In January, the first the loan. month during which the system was in opera-April, the latest month for which figures have been published, it had risen to \$31.57.

Over \$2,000,000,000 of Exports

COMPLETE returns on foreign commerce ment issues have sold since 1906. for the fiscal year ending June 30 will show the country's exports to have reached the enor- ama issue has apparently gone into the hands mous total of over \$2,000,000,000. On this of individual investors, since it was not atbasis, with total estimated imports of about tractive to the banks because the bonds are \$1,530,000,000, the balance in favor of the not available for additional circulation. The United States will be shown to be pretty success of the loan indicates pretty clearly close to \$500,000,000.

during the eleven months ending with May ering where and how to invest their savings.

countries, as represented by the Post Office show the former to have been \$1,907,041,830, and express company orders, can be com- and the latter \$1,405,282,514. For the single pletely diverted to the Government's de- month of May both exports and imports expositories of savings. However, it would take ceeded the largest figures ever recorded for a

In the following table, the 1911 fiscal savings funds which the banks are expected year's exports, imports and credit balance are

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1911.	 							ï								-								8	1,530,000,000*
1910.																								_	1,557,819,988
1909							. ,																		1,311,920,224
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1911.																							٠		. \$500,000,000*
1910																									187,164,732
1909.																									351,090,880
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The New Government Bonds

INEXPECTED success has crowned the efforts of Uncle Sam to establish the bonds of his Government on an independent investment basis. That his credit ranks the highest in the world is evident, not only from the fact that for the \$50,000,000 3 per cent. Panama Canal bonds he received bids aggregating more than three times the amount of Nearly a thousand United States post the offering, but also from the fact that the average price bid for the bonds was slightly more than 1021/4, showing that he will have to pay but little more than 2.90 per cent. for

The "basis" of 2.90 per cent. on which the tion here, the average deposit was \$16.14. In new Panama bonds have sold compares with 3.09 per cent., the real interest earned on both British consols and French rentes at their average market prices during 1910, and it is in fact lower than the average "basis" on which either one of these two popular Govern-

A large proportion of the \$50,000,000 Panhow many people there are who place Actual figures for exports and imports "safety" ahead of everything else in consid-







THE NEW BOOKS

OUT-OF-DOOR LIFE, NATURE, AND SCIENCE

A MONG a half-dozen new books evidently pub-lished with special reference to the season's reading, perhaps the most attractive, from the point of view of literary charm, is a volume by John Muir, entitled "My First Summer in the Sierra." 1 This book has appeared, during the last few months, in serial form, in the pages of the Atlantic greatly enhance the interest of the text. publication of this work reminds us that Mr. Muir's acquaintance with the region, of which he has written so much and so entertainingly, dates back more than forty years. This present volume is devoted to Mr. Muir's diary of the summer of 1869, telling of his explorations and experiences while in charge of a flock of sheep in the Yosemite. "The Cabin," by Stewart Edward White, like

earlier volumes by the same writer, is an easy, informal discourse on things that the present-day hunter and fisherman learns in the "big woods, does not yet know, but is ready to be instructed. The illustrations are from photographs of camp

and forest.

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More in the nature of a manual or handbook is Harper's "Camping and Scouting: An Outdoor Guide for American Boys." For the rapidly increasing number of young Americans who are responding to the cry of "back to nature," a book like this, prepared for the express purpose of showing American boys and girls how to make camps, the woods and on the trail or river, comes at a most opportune moment. It includes five chap-ters prepared with special reference to the needs of Boy Scouts, and there is a very practical chap-

ter on camping for girls.

Those Americans,—and their number is growing from year to year,—who plan for automobile trips in Europe during the summer months, will get something more than a series of casual impressions from the reading of Mr. Lee Meriwether's "Seeing Europe by Automobile." ⁴ This volume describes a five-thousand-mile motor trip through France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, with an excursion into Andorra, Corfu, Dalmatia, and Montenegro. Mr. Meriwether will be remembered as the author of "A Tramp Trip: How to See Europe on Fifty Cents a Day." When Mr. Meriwether made that memorable journey, a quarter of a century ago, the motor car was unof Europe, or of any part of the world. Now that he has celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of automobile instead of afoot, he is free to confess

that the modern method is far the more expensive. but gives some figures and suggestions tending to show that it is really not as expensive as is commonly supposed. It may interest motorists to note that the total cost of boxing Mr. Meriwether's 28-horsepower roadster and carrying it from New York to Europe and back came to just \$234.80.

At last we have in form for popular circulation Monthly; but the illustrations, reproduced from the "Report of the Commission on Country Life," photographs by Herbert W. Gleason and from which was submitted to President Roosevelt two drawings made by Mr. Muir himself in 1869, years ago. It was the purpose of this commission to determine the present status of country life in the United States, to point out the main deficiencies, and to suggest lines of action and inquiry. The commission looked on its mission, not from the point of view of technical farming, but with reference to means whereby country life may be redirected to the end that a better rural civilization may be developed. As Mr. Roosevelt remarks in a letter printed as an introduction to this volume, "the strengthening of country life is the strengthening of the whole nation.

The vigorous campaign now in progress in this and is full of practical suggestions to the man who country against the house-fly will be materially helped by a volume concerning the dangerous achievements of this disease carrier and the measures of destroying it, by Dr. L. O. Howard, the Government entomologist. The suggestions offered by Dr. Howard are of a most practical character, and will be easily understood by readers not possessing a scientific knowledge of the subject. The illustrations are among the best that have come

to our notice.

"How to Grow Vegetables and Garden Herbs" how to prepare for outdoor life, where to go, how is the title of a practical handbook by Allen to live in camp, how to take care of themselves in French. The book takes the form of a planting table, in which various vegetables are treated

under alphabetical arrangement.

While Sir Rubert W. Boyce's work "Yellow Fever and Its Prevention" is subtitled "A Manual for Medical Students and Practitioners, is a great deal that will be of interest and use to the general reader. Sir Rubert, who is Holt Professor of Pathology in the University of Liverpool, City Bacteriologist, and a traveler of wide experience in tropical lands, considers the subject in its historic distribution of symptoms and treatment. The volume is illustrated with views and charts.

For more than fifty years the remarkable experiences and theories of the Austrian monk, Gregor Mendel, with regard to the principles of heredity, were ignored. Some five or six years ago, the Dutch scientist, de Vries, rediscovered Mendel's work, and brought it forcibly to the attention of the public. To-day almost every scientific garknown as a practical conveyance over the roads dener and breeder of cattle has a working knowledge of Mendel's theories. In an excellently illustrated volume, R. C. Punnett, Professor of Biology his tramp trip by making the same tour in an in the University of Cambridge, now presents a much enlarged and entirely rewritten edition of

^a Report of the Commission on Country Life. Sturgls & Walton Co. 150 pp. 75 cents.

^aThe House-Fly. By Dr. L. O. Howard. Frederick A. Stokes Company. 312 pp., iil. \$1.60.

⁷ How to Grow Vegetables and Garden Herbs. By Allen French. Macmillan. 312 pp., ill. \$1.75. ⁸ Yellow Fever and Its Prevention. By Sir Rubert W. oyce. E. P. Dutton & Co. 380 pp., ill. \$3.50.

¹My First Summer in the Sierra. By John Muir. Houghton Mifflin. 354 pp., ill. \$2.50.

²The Cabin. By Stewart Edward White. Doubleday, Page. 283 pp., ill. \$1.50.

³Harper's Camping and Scouting. Edited by George B. Grinnell and Dr. Eugene L. Swan. Harper & Brothers. 398 pp., ill. \$1.75.

⁴Seeing Europe by Automobile. By Lee Meriwether. Baker & Taylor Co. 415 pp., ill. \$2.

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MARTIN LUTHER (Frontispiece of "The Life and Letters of Martin Luther")

his former volume, published a couple of years ago,

entitled "Mendelism."

The fifth edition of Professor G. Frederick Wright's "Ice Age in North America" is essentially a new book, containing as it does fifty additional of the original edition (1889), which was regarded as an epoch-making work in its field, have been sustained by recent investigations, which have, however, shed much new light upon the general subject. One of the conclusions of vital interest to scientists is that the date of the last glacial epoch was probably much more recent than it has usually been represented to be.

Although popular interest in glaciers as scenic wonders" has been steadily growing in recent "wonders" years, there is still a widespread ignorance concerning the actual phenomena connected with glaciers, the broad results and effects of glaciation, and the yearly movements of these enormous ice masses. Some of the more obvious of these questions are answered in the brief article contributed to this number of the REVIEW by Prof. Lawrence Martin, of the University of Wisconsin. In a volume just published by the Macmillan Company,

part of his book, Professor Hobbs treats of moun-Mendelism. By R. C. Punnett. Macmillan. 185 pp.,

Melucisani III. \$1.25. ² The Ice Age in North America. By G. Frederick Wright. Oberlin, Ohio. Bibliotheca Sacra Company. 763 pp., ill. \$5. Characteristics of Existing Glaciers. By William H. Hobbs. Macmillan. 301 pp., ill. \$3.25.

tain glaciers; in the second part, of Arctic glaciers; and in the third part, of Antarctic glaciers. Far from adopting the common practice of treating the subject of glaciation as if all ice masses having inherent motion were governed by the same laws, Professor Hobbs emphasizes the wide differences which separate such bodies, and shows that the laws which govern their nourishment and depletion are by no means identical.

A book of 442 pages on "The Diamond," 4 by W. R. Cattelle, profusely illustrated with pictures of mines all over the world, gives the history of human acquaintance with this queen of the precious stones, and considers the entire subject of a commercial business in diamonds. There is an appendix of diagrams showing the styles of cut-

ting.

NOTEWORTHY BIOGRAPHIES

The reformer Luther has generally been presented to English readers as a great theologian, rather than a great character. It is from the latter point of view, however, that Dr. Preserved Smith has written his "Life and Letters of Martin Luther," 6 in which he tells the entire story of Luther's epoch-making career with fulness and vigor, fine historic grasp, and keen insight into the human side of the subject. Dr. Smith has given many extracts from Luther's table talk and let-ters, in the latter of which, says this new biographer, the reformer so often unlocks his heart. The faults also "are neither dissembled or attenuated." Dr. Smith has made use of a large amount of material bearing upon Luther and his career, which has recently come to light in the libraries of Europe. This volume is illustrated.

Holland's national hero is the subject of a new volume 6 in the "Heroes of the Nations" series, by Miss Ruth Putnam, who has utilized the material collected for her "Memoirs of William of Orange," the two-volume work published in 1895; but has entirely rewritten the narrative, taking advantage of later information and fresh material. "It is interesting to note that Miss Putnam's own prefermaps and illustrations, together with a large ence was to change the title of the work, since she amount of new material. The main conclusions states that she has searched in vain for any contemporary justification of the adjective silent as applied to the Prince. It was his political critics of a later period who first used the word as a derogatory term. English readers, however, have adopted it without the association of a hostile intent, and, by retaining it, avoid the risk of confusing this William of Orange with the later king.

Some months ago, the authorized life of Cecil Rhodes, by Sir Lewis Michell, was noticed in these pages. A sketch of his private life, by his private secretary, Philip Jourdan, now appears as the result of many requests from friends of South Africa's greatest statesman. It should be said in this connection, that Mr. Jourdan was most closely associated with Cecil Rhodes for eight years prior to his death. It is stated, in the introduction to this volume that Mr. Plada had in duction to this volume, that Mr. Rhodes had implicit confidence in his secretary, going even to the length of insisting that he should make him-Prof. William H. Hobbs, of the University of self acquainted with all correspondence, whether Michigan, describes in a very interesting way "The marked "strictly confidential" or not. In this Characteristics of Existing Glaciers." In the first volume Mr. Jourdan avoids reference to his sub-

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The Diamond. By W. R. Cattelle. John Lane Co. ⁴The Diamond. By W. R. Cattelle. John Lane Co. 440 pp., ill. \$2.

⁵The Life and Letters of Martin Luther. By Preserved Smith. Houghton Mifflin Co. 490 pp., ill. \$3.50.

⁶William the Silent. By Miss Ruth Putnam. Putnam. 518 pp., ill. \$1.35.

⁷Cecil Rhodes: His Private Life. By Philip Jourdan. John Lane Company. 293 pp., ill. \$2.50.

self exclusively to reminiscences bearing upon his while later chapters unfold events in the Mexican private life.

been given to the world.

The life of William Lloyd Garrison, by Lindsay Swift, in the series of "American Crisis" biographies,1 while sympathetic throughout, is perhaps the most impartial biography of Garrison ever published. Mr. Swift has studied, with great care, the various interests to which Garrison, as an antislavery reformer, found himself opposed at various periods in his career. He has given especial at-tention to the various elements in the anti-slavery movement which refused to follow Garrison's lead, differing from him chiefly on the question of political action. Mr. Swift has endeavored to deal fairly with these contemporary opponents of inefficiency. Garrison, and the result can hardly be said to detract from the traditional view of the great anti-political wisdom of the Votes-for-Women moveslavery leader as a disinterested champion of what, in his time, he and others regarded as a vital re-

Mr. Herman E. Kittredge has written an elaborate anecdotal biography of the late Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll.² Mr. Kittredge's account of Ingersoll's boyhood days in New York State, and his later life in Ohio and Illinois, offers many sidelights which serve to explain the attitude of this distinguished orator toward the formal religion

of his day.

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The Arthur H. Clark Company publishes a biography of "Timothy Flint, Pioneer, Missionary, Author, Editor, 1780–1840, "8 by John Erwin Kirkpatrick. Timothy Flint became a missionary to what was then the far West, namely, the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, as early as the year 1815. The story of his life among the pioneers and frontiersmen of those valleys, from that time on, is told in the present volume.

HISTORY AND POLITICS

A very exhaustive and scholarly study of "The Republican Tradition in Europe," by H. A. L. Fisher, of Oxford, a Fellow of the British Academy, is made up of the Lowell Lectures for 1910. Mr. Fisher considers first medieval thought and ancient tradition with regard to governmental systems; then passes to Venice and Florence; then to France and the revolutionary state; then to autocracy and the German revolution; winding up with a chapter devoted to the "permanence of the republican idea in the consciousness of Eu-His study embraces the republican traditions from the fall of the Roman Empire to the foundation of the Republic of Portugal.

The discovery of California, the historians now tell us, was the result of the idea that North America constituted a group of islands near the coast of Asia, hiding the old continent, with its silks and porcelains, from European approach. Beginning ment, there is no doubt that, as far as England is with the time that this idea prevailed in Europe, concerned, at least, the militant tactics of the Mr. Irving Berdine Richman traces the history of "California Under Spain and Mexico," 5 covering the period 1535-1847. The era of exploration and

ject as a politician and statesman, confining him- the age of the missions are treated adequately, private life. The book will be found to be the régime. Finally, there is given a concise account most intimate record of Rhodes that has thus far of the whole western movement for the occupation of California from the United States, with new light upon the career of John C. Frémont. The volume is furnished with many maps, charts and plans, and an extensive appendix of notes and other supplementary matter.

A rather bitter summing up of the national weaknesses, which are, he believes, resulting in the coming ascendency of foreign-born peoples in this country, has been written by Monroe Royce, under the title "The Passing of the American." He considers immigration; our "fatal eloquence": our business methods; the American woman; our statesmen; our education; and "our official

Whatever may be thought of the social and



DIAGRAM FROM "CALIFORNIA UNDER SPAIN AND MEXICO'

suffragettes have changed the propaganda from a somewhat weak joke to a live question of practical politics. The point of view of the suffragettes, the period 1535–1847. The era of exploration and "William Lloyd Garrison. By Lindsay Swift. George W. Jacobs & Co. 412 pp. \$1.25.

1 Ingersoll. By Herman E. Kittredge. New York, The Dresden Company. 581 pp. #11. \$2.50.

1 Timothy Flint, Pioneer, Missionary, Author, Editor, 1780–1840. By John E. Kirkpatrick. Arthur H. Clark Co. 331 pp. #11. \$3:50.

1 The Republican Tradition in Europe. By Herbert A. L. Flisher. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 362 pp. \$2.

1 California Under Spain and Mexico, 1535–1847. By Irving B. Richman. Houghton Mifflin Co. 541 pp., #11. \$4.



SYLVIA PANKHURST (Author of "The Suffragette")

matic experiences of the leaders of the movement by one who has been an intimate and important part of what she narrates. Miss Pankhurst's mother has been, for many years, a leader in the equal suffrage movement. She contributes an introduction to her daughter's volume. The book is illustrated by snapshots, taken by press representatives and others, of raids, arrests, processions and demonstrations. According to Mrs. Pankhurst, the moving idea of the movement, which is described so vividly by Miss Sylvia in the book under consideration, is compounded of "a passionate love of freedom, a strong desire to do social service and an intense sympathy for the unfortunate.

The Arthur H. Clark Company, of Cleveland, has brought out a history of "Louisiana under Spain, France and the United States, 1785-1807"1 translated or transcribed by James Alexander Robertson from manuscript accounts by Dr. Paul Alliot and various Spanish, French, English, and

¹Louisiana under Spain, France and the United States, 1785-1807. Translated and transcribed by James Alexander Robertson. Arthur H. Clark Company. 767 pp., ill. \$10.

American officials. This book describes the social, economic, and political conditions of the country in the early territorial period, and contains materials that have been drawn upon by several of the leading historians of that period. The work is in two volumes.

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A dozen years ago the monumental work of Friedrich Ratzel, on "Anthropo-Geographie," appeared in German. It was the result of almost a generation of study on the part of its author of the influence of geopraphy and climate upon the movements of development and history. Ratzel made a science of anthropo-geopraphy. His work was so elaborate and scholarly, and, moreover, so closely adapted to conditions obtaining in Teutonic and Slavonic Europe, that to most American and English students it was a closed book. We now have a translation and elaboration of this great work "adapted to the Anglo-American mind." The author of this new volume, entitled "The Influences of Geographic Environment," 2 Miss Ellen Churchill Semple, has already brought out a work on "American History and its Geographic Conditions." She has, in the present work, tested and verified the conclusions of her master, Ratzel, and worked them out to a better proportioned system. There are chapters on the "Operation of Geographic Factors in History"; "Society and State in Relation to the Land"; Movements of Peoples in their Geographical Sig-"Plains, Steppes and Deserts"; "Mountain Influences"; and the "Influences of Climate."

Two new books on the American Revolution, each the fruit of many years of diligent research, have been published within a few weeks of each other, and are likely to take rank among the most important historical works of the current year. In the volume entitled "France in the American Revolution," 3 appears some of the best work of the late James Breck Perkins, for many years a Representative in Congress from the State of New York, and long distinguished among his colleagues for historical scholarship. The aid, both military and diplomatic, furnished by France to the American colonies in their struggle for independence, had most important bearings on the course of the Revolution, and cannot be neglected as a factor in the results. Mr. Perkins has given us by far the most complete treatment of the subject in the English language. An introduction, thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of the work, is contributed by Ambassador Jusserand. The first of three volumes on American military policy by Gen. Francis V. Greene is devoted to the Revolutionary War. 4 General Greene's ability as a writer on military topics was long ago demonstrated, notably in his books on the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78; the Mississippi Campaigns of the Civil War; and the biography of his ancestor, General Nathanael Greene, of Revolutionary fame. In his accounts of the campaigns of the Revolution, General Greene devotes especial attention to the military achievements of Washington, which, in his opin-ion, have been underrated by many historians, and to the fallacious hostility of the American people to a standing army, for which the nation has more than once paid the penalty.

² Influences of Geographic Environment. By Ellen Churchill Semple. Henry Holt & Company. 683 pp. \$4.

⁴ France in the American Revolution. By James Breck Perkins. Houghton Mifflin. 544 pp. \$2.

⁴ The Revolutionary War and the Military Policy of the United States. By Francis V. Greene. Scribner's. 350 pp., ill. \$2.50.

The Hon. Hannis Taylor, whose work on "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution' gave him an international reputation many years ago, has recently completed an historical treatise entitled "The Origin and Growth of the American Constitution." While this subject is by no means a novel one, Mr. Taylor's plan of treatment is wholly different from that of earlier students of our Constitution, in that he sets forth and recognizes, for the first time, documentary evidence which has an important bearing on the formation of the Federal Government. The recent discovery of the pamphlet written by Pelatiah Webster, in 1783, in which is embodied the first draft of the existing Constitution of the United States, as formulated in 1787, made so profound an impression upon Mr. Taylor that he accepts it as a revelation of the origin of the Constitution itself. He declares that it is "a great thing to know for certain that the most notable of all political inventions had a personal inventor: that the entirely unique and path-breaking creation embodied in the American Constitution came into being in a perfectly normal way; that its birth was neither mythical nor miraculous." Working upon this basis, Mr. Tay-lor endeavors to unfold the growth of the Constitution according to the historical method, "which regulates all law, public and private, as a live and growing organism that changes as the relations of society change."

EDUCATION

The university, in these modern days of ours, and in the years of the future, must have more to do with the great problem of the new economics: How to make the human spirit more at home in the material world. This is the judgment, set forth with unusual lucidity and charm of style, by Charles Ferguson, in his little volume "The University Militant." The university, Mr. Ferguson insists, is the church of the industrial republic. "Its standard is the original and final creed of humanity," and its prophetic idea, that of "a city with laws framed for the advancement of the arts and sciences, a city dominated by artistic and scientific experts." Mr. Ferguson undertakes to show that "the spirit of the university should have a political rating." It should gradually achieve a self-supporting status. It ought not to content itself with mere theorizing about the administrative and productive arts. It ought to exhibit them in action. The advance to a material civilization "more refined, more various, and more free, requires that the church, the university, and the political primary shall be telescoped into a single institution." Perhaps the author's idea is best exemplified by a reply he quotes as having been made by the president of the Arizona Territorial University at Tucson, in reply to a question as to why athletics do not flourish at that institu-tion. The educator said: "The faculty here have gone in for the regular sports that are in vogue in Eastern colleges, and have tried to interest the students in that sort of thing. But it is no use; the boys have absorbed their minds in a bigger game than football, the game of besting this desert here with the tools of science. And they are away every holiday with the engineers and irrigators-to the bottoms of mines and the tops of mountains-training for the match.'

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ECONOMICS: SOCIOLOGY

Readers of Mr. Carter's article on fire insurrates in the May number of the REVIEW w a full discussion of some of the problems sur d in that article in Mr. Solomon S. Huebner on "Property Insurance." 3 This work dears not only with fire and marine insurance, but with surety bonding, title insurance, and credit insurance,-in fact, with all those forms of insurance that grant protection against loss of property. The author has brought together, in compact form, the important theoretical and legal principles and the leading practices upon which the business is

One of the ablest exponents of modern Socialism is Mr. John Spargo, whose lectures and writings have given him an authoritative place in the ranks of the Socialist propagandists. His little book entitled "Sidelights on Contemporary Socialism" is not, however, so distinctly addressed to non-Socialists as to the author's comrades in the movement. It deals with various problems within the Socialist movement itself. The book consists of three lectures,—"Marx, Leader and Guide"; "Anti-intellectualism in the Socialistic Move-ment"; and "The Influence of Marx on Contemporary Socialism."

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Prof. John C. Duncan, of the University of Illinois, has written a comprehensive work on "The Principles of Industrial Management." 5 Professor Duncan is a teacher of accountancy. He has endeavored particularly to make his book useful to accountants and general students of business, as well as to those who are primarily charged with the conductand management of business undertakings. The book is one that might be used to advantage in schools of business and in all institutions where modern industrial methods are taught.

A helpful adjunct to Professor Duncan's book is the new volume on "Cost-Keeping for Manufacturing Plants,"6 by Sterling H. Bunnell, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. His work not only suggests to manufacturers how factory products may be increased so as to pay a large profit on the large expenditure required for systematic records, but to those accountants and manufacturers who have already moderate methods, the author makes suggestions of methods which he believes will increase the accuracy of the cost system and promote its general usefulness.

Another useful business manual is "Practical Salesmanship: A Treatise on the Art of Selling Goods"7 of Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr. In this work the author attempts to present the principles and ethics of salesmanship, illustrated from the actual experience of men who have given many years of their lives to the business of selling commodities on the road, or behind the counter, or to the management of salesmen and saleswomen. Twenty-nine expert sales managers and business men have collaborated with the author in the production of this book, and the experience of these people is freely drawn upon for the reader's benefit.

¹ The Origin and Growth of the American Constitution. By Hannis Taylor. Houghton, Mifflin. 676 pp. \$4. ² The University Militant. By Charles Ferguson. Mitchell Kennerley. 184 pp. \$1.

^{*}Property Insurance, By Solomon S. Huebner. Appleton. 421 pp. \$2.

*Sidelights on Contemporary Socialism. By John Spargo. New York, B. W. Huebsche. 154 pp. \$1.

*The Principles of Industrial Management. By John C. Duncan. Appleton & Co. 323 pp., ill. \$2.

*Cost-Keeping for Manufacturing Plants. By Sterling H. Bunnell. Appleton. 233 pp., ill. \$3.

*Practical Salesmanship. By Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr. Little, Brown & Co. 317 pp. \$1.

FAMOUS ORATIONS, AND SPEAKERS' AIDS

"Famous Speeches" is a collection of the most notable deliverances, in Parliament and elsewhere, by distinguished English orators—with the exception of two addresses by Abraham Lincoln. speeches have been selected for their historical and oratorical interest, and cover the period from Cromwell to Gladstone. Included in the volume are examples from Burke, Fox, Chatham, Pitt, Sheridan, O'Connell, Grattan, Cobden, Beaconsfield, and Bright, each orator being given a special introduction.

A tastefully printed, thin little volume contains the splendid address entitled "The Fruits of the Tree," delivered by the Hon. William Jennings Bryan at the World's Missionary Conference at

Edinburgh in June of last year.

Two books for those who would speak well in public are Glenville Kleiser's "How to Develop Self-Confidence in Speech and Manner" and "How to Argue and Win." The chapters are full of sugexpress themselves with confidence and success

either in public or in private.
"Illustrations are windows," said Paxton Hood, and public speakers on almost all possible themes will find an apparently inexhaustible supply of fresh "windows" for their discourses in the new "Cyclopedia of Illustrations for Public Speakers."5 This mine of facts, incidents, stories, experiences, anecdotes, and quotable poetry, as well as tables of useful statistics, contains some 800 or more pages and is arranged alphabetically according to topics and furnished with a system of cross references. The material has been gathered from almost every department of human knowledge, including nature, science, invention, exploration, literature, politics, history, geography, as well as the common experiences of life. Care has been taken to insure accuracy, and wherever possible the source is in-dicated. The work has been compiled and edited by Robert Scott and William C. Stiles, editors of the Homiletic Review.

Seldom has history been presented so forcibly to the eye as in Croscup's "Synchronic Chart of United States History." The work consists of a chart

and a book of text. This thin volume, 8 x to inches in size, with less than a hundred pages, contains a graphic outline of American history chronologically arranged under periods. Separate chapters take up the history and development of the Constitution, political parties and their development, slavery, insular possessions, Presidential elections, the progress of the United States, religious bodies, and comparative statistics. Valuable charts, diagrams, and statistical tables on industrial subjects are included. The synchronic chart, however, is the principal thing. This chart is II x 43 inches, folding within the covers of the book, and shows at a glance the entire history of the United States. Each century is separately visible, the nation dominating the affairs of that period being shown by a distinct color-red for England, yellow for Spain, green for France, orange for Dutch and so on. The principal events of each period are made strikingly plain, and contemporary happenings in Europe are also shown. The history of each to Argue and Win." The chapters are full of suggestive material by an expert on the subject, and stands out clearly to the eye. The work as a whole will be found very helpful by those who aspire to is "history made visible" in a striking manner.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

It would appear that of the making of cookery books there is no end, but as Mrs. M. A. Fairclough says in the preface to her new "Ideal Cookery Book,"⁷ cookery is a science that is constantly advancing and needs a "report of progress from time It is a handsome, finely illustrated book to time.' of 945 pages that Mrs. Fairclough has prepared. Every recipe, she tells us in this book, has been tested in the Gloucester Road School of Cookery, in London, of which Mrs. Fairclough is principal. A new feature in this book is the statement in each case of the time required for the preparation and cooking of each dish, and the average cost incurred, and when the dishes are seasonable. There is a comprehensive index containing French and English names of the dishes.

An elaborate treatise on "Plumbing and Household Sanitation" 8 has been compiled by Mr. J. Pickering Putnam, a member of the Boston Society of Architects, and of the American Institute of Architects. For more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Putnam tells us, he has studied plumbing from both the practical and theoretical standpoints. He has written in a simple, popular style and illustrated the volume copiously with views, diagrams The reader is warned in the preface that he will find "many ideas and conclusions which are not considered orthodox among many plumbers and framers of plumbing legislation. cursory consultation of the pages of the work indicate that the compiler knows whereof he speaks, and does not hesitate to express his frank opinion.

⁸ Plumbing and Household Sanitation. By J. Pickering Putnam. Doubleday, Page & Co. 718 pp., ill. \$3.75.



¹ Famous Speeches. Selected and edited by Herbert Paul. Little, Brown & Co. 456 pp. \$3.

² The Fruits of the Tree. By William Jennings Bryan. Fleming H. Revell & Co. 61 pp. 35 cents.

³ How to Develop Self-Confidence in Speech and Man-er. By Glenville Kleiser. Funk & Wagnalls Co. 288 ner. By (pp. \$1.25.

⁴ How to Argue and Win. By Glenville Kieiser. Funk & Wagnalls Co. 310 pp. \$1.25.

⁵Cyclopedia of Illustrations for Public Speakers. By Robert Scott and William C. Styles. Funk & Wagnalis Co. 836 pp.

⁶ A Synchronic Chart and Statistical Tables of United States History: With a Chronological Text. By George E. Croscup. Windsor Publishing Co. 94 pp. \$1.50. Croscup.

⁷ The Ideal Cookery Book. By Mrs. M. A. Fairclough, E. P. Dutton & Co. 945 pp., ill. \$8.